

LANSDOWNE SCHOOL

AND

THE WORLD WAR



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LANSDOWNE SCHOOL

AND

THE WORLD WAR

BY

H. EMILIE GROCE



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**Dedicated to the Boys Whose Pictures are Herein.
Heroes—Every Inch of Them.**

JAN -9 1920

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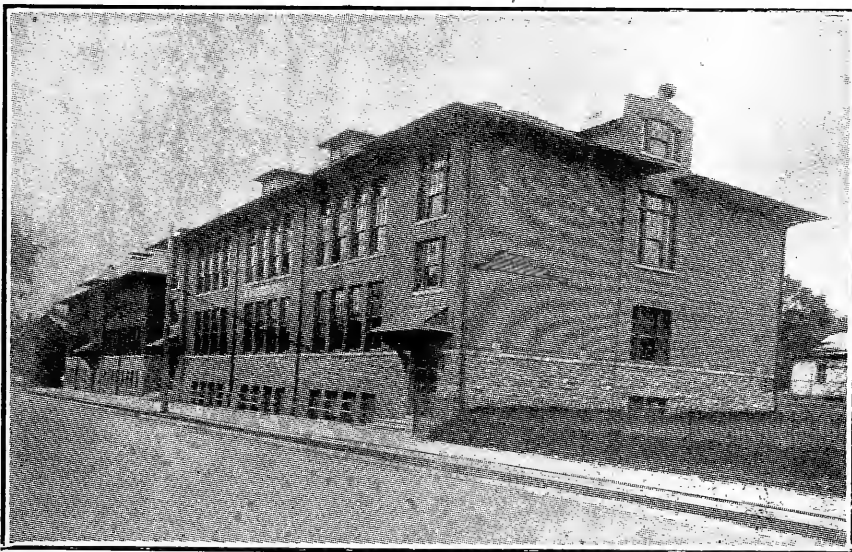
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LANSDOWNE SCHOOL BUILDING

The oldest part of this building was built in 1889 by the Upper Darby School Board. Lansdowne was not incorporated as a borough until June, 1893.

During the summer of 1895 the school, having outgrown the original building, had the first addition built to it. This is what now constitutes the central section of the grade school. The growth of the school was so rapid that four years later another addition was built. We still grew, and in 1909-10 the present High School Annex was built; and lastly we have the present High School Apartments, built in 1917.





H. Emilia Groce.

PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL FROM THE FOUNDING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, IN
JUNE, 1892, UNTIL JUNE, 1906. INSTRUCTOR OF MATHEMATICS IN
THE HIGH SCHOOL FROM JUNE, 1906, UNTIL JUNE, 1918.
DIRECTOR OF WAR AND RELIEF WORK IN THE
SCHOOL, JUNE, 1918, UNTIL JUNE, 1919.

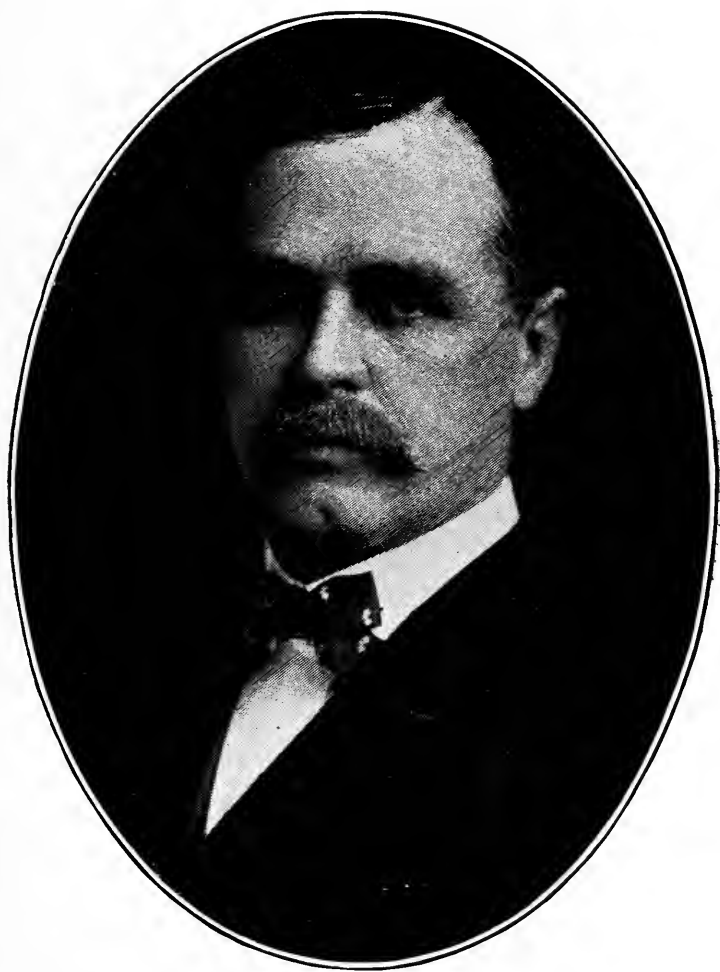


Walter L. Philips

THE PRESENT PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL, ELECTED TO THAT
POSITION IN JUNE, 1906.



ISAAC P. GARRETT, PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD
FROM ITS FORMATION, 1893, UNTIL JULY, 1913.



J. EUGENE BAKER, PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD
SINCE JULY, 1913.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF LANSDOWNE

J. EUGENE BAKER, *President*
F. S. UNDERHILL, *Vice-President*
JAMES T. STEWART, *Treasurer*

ALFRED G. STEER
MRS. ANNIE S. COOPER
WALTER L. PHILIPS, *Secretary*

FACULTY FOR 1917-18

HIGH SCHOOL

Walter L. Philips, *Principal*
J. Irwin Henshaw, *Vice-Principal,*
Science
H. Emilie Groce, *Mathematics*
Edna Hall, *History*
Eliz. S. Lyster, *English*
Grace A. Filler, *English*
Mary L. Stritzinger, *German and*
Mathematics
Ruth S. Bishoff, *Latin*
Nettie M. Bender, *Chemistry and*
Domestic Science

Frances E. Cowdrick, *French and*
German
Roy F. Kraber, *Commercial*
Branches
Henrietta M. Smedley, *Music*
Gertrude S. Chapman, *Physical*
Training
John E. Wolf, *Physical Training*
Helen E. Taylor, *Arts*
*Edw. W. Frost, *Drawing and*
Manual Arts
J. C. Daisy Holst, *Secretary*

*Enlisted and position filled by Vincent Prendeville.

GRADES 1917-18

Margaret Brooke, 8th Grade
Sadie Chadwick, 8th Grade
Lucy S. Smedley, 7th Grade
Elvira Johnson, 6th Grade
Syndonia Roberts, 6th Grade
Elsie G. Boyt, 5th Grade
Sue F. Heidelbaugh, 5th Grade
Elizabeth Moore, 4th Grade
Jessie Mackey, 4th Grade

Marian Baker, 3rd Grade
Pauline Hyde, 3rd Grade
Helen Gyger, 2nd Grade
Emily Hibberd, 2nd Grade
Frances Moore, 1st Grade
Margaret Custer, 1st Grade
Roberta Brewster, Kindergarten
Anna Dennisson, Kindergarten

FACULTY FOR 1918-19

HIGH SCHOOL

Walter L. Philips, <i>Principal</i>	Mildred B. Hoopes, <i>Mathematics and French</i>
H. Emilie Groce, <i>Special Assistant</i>	Irvin W. Ziegler, <i>Science</i>
Edna Hall, <i>History</i>	Henrietta M. Smedley, <i>Music</i>
Eliza. S. Lyster, <i>English</i>	Gertrude S. Chapman, <i>Physical Training</i>
Grace A. Filler, <i>English</i>	John E. Wolf, <i>Physicial Training</i>
Mary L. Stritzinger, <i>Mathematics</i>	Helen E. Taylor, <i>Arts</i>
Ruth S. Bishoff, <i>Latin</i>	Vincent B. Prendeville, <i>Drawing and Manual Arts</i>
Nettie M. Bender, <i>Chemistry and Domestic Science</i>	J. C. Daisy Holst, <i>Secretary</i>
Frances E. Cowdrick, <i>French</i>	
Roy F. Kraber, <i>Commercial Branches</i>	

GRADES 1918-19

Maud H. Thompson, 8th Grade	Marian Baker, 3rd Grade
Lucy S. Smedley, 7th Grade	Pauline Hyde, 3rd Grade
Georgia E. Cubbler, 7th Grade	Emily Hibberd, 2nd Grade
Rae F. Baldwin, 6th Grade	*Margaret Willis, 2nd Grade
Mary E. Pugh, 6th Grade	Margaret S. Custer, 1st Grade
Emilie E. Peters, 5th Grade	Frances Moore, 1st Grade
Sue F. Heidelbaugh, 5th Grade	Roberta Brewster, Kindergarten
Elizabeth Moore, 4th Grade	Anna Dennisson, Kindergarten
Mrs. Bella C. Graham, 4th Grade	

*Died February 15; position filled by Mrs. Ewald.



SCHOOL ACTIVITIES DURING WAR TIME

Inspired not only by our natural feeling of patriotism, but spurred on by the fact that so many of those dear to us were offering their lives in this noble effort to purify the world, teachers and pupils alike considered it a privilege to do all they could to help in the great work. Nothing was too much to do for "our boys." The School Board, also, wishing to attain to the greatest possible efficiency in war activities, early in 1918 appointed a teacher to systematize and take charge of war and relief work.

During the eighteen months of the war the school made the following articles:

Sweaters	50
Pairs of socks	65
Mufflers	5
Wristlets	20
Afghans for hospitals	18
Pieces of infants' clothing	100
Garments collected and sent to the Belgians	225
Pairs of sock forms made in shop	30
Articles contributed to the linen shower for the boys in France, November 1	500
Magazines and books sent to the convalescent hospitals....	320
Checker boards and parchesi boards	30

The boards were made in our art rooms and the checkers were made in the manual training shop from discarded broom handles.

The public library, an adjunct of the school, sent to the hospitals 1500 books.

Each room in the school was interested in some kind of war work: smoothing out tinfoil, snipping, knitting, sewing or gathering jokes and making joke books for the soldiers; while the boys of the High School used their spare time in collecting papers, and weighing and tying them in twenty-pound bundles ready for sale.

The head of the Commercial Department was always ready to have our notices printed and have any typewriting done that was necessary. In May, 1918, several of our boys were allowed to leave school to work on farms; the school kept in touch with their work, and if satisfactory the pupils were allowed to go on with their classes.

During the summer vacation of 1918, owing to the pressure of work in textile mills, where khaki cloth was made, the Board allowed the use of the manual-training rooms for the specking of cloth, thus enabling the mills to increase their output.

In the autumn of 1918 we collected thirty bushels of peach stones, which were sent to the proper place for the manufacture of gas masks. We planted about five hundred black walnuts, in answer to the appeal from the Government, saying that on account of black walnut being used for the manufacture of gun stocks, this species of tree would be entirely depleted unless something were done to replenish the supply.

The art rooms made hundreds of posters in the interest of every war function, *viz.*; Liberty Loans, War Saving Stamps, Thrift Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., saving food, collecting salvage, rummage sales, etc. Two rummage sales were held which netted us over one hundred dollars.

Ninety-five per cent of our pupils were members of the Red Cross; most of them senior members, the rest junior members; while many joined both organizations. All of our teachers were not only members of the Red Cross, one being a life member, but were active in some phase of war work outside of school hours. During the "flu" epidemic in October, 1918, several teachers gave their services as nurses, school being closed that month.

One teacher had a war garden during the summers of 1917 and 1918, clearing \$455. This sum she gave to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Many of the pupils planted gardens for their own profit, thus increasing the food supply. In May, 1917, we gave \$50 to the Red Cross. In June of the same year, \$100 to the Y. M. C. A. At Christmas time, 1918, we sent \$220 to the Belgian children; during January, 1919, we sent \$100 to the French children; previous to this we had given \$50 to the Armenians. To the Salvation Army drive, we contributed \$142.18. To the Soldiers Memorial Fund we gave \$67.

From the statistics compiled it is found that during the summer vacation of 1918, pupils of our school performed 38,152 hours of work, which resulted in earning the sum of \$10,237.67.

The membership of the school now owns 13 one-thousand dollar bonds; 13 five-hundred dollar bonds; 571 one-hundred dollar bonds; 1191 fifty-dollar bonds; 2103 War Savings Stamps; 3158 Thrift Stamps, making a total value of \$147,354.50.

In our auditorium four mass meetings were held for the different Liberty Loans and one for the Victory Loan, with committee meetings held bi-weekly during each drive. We had two community sings; one mass meeting for the organization of a community religious course of study, and one for the purpose of deciding on a suitable memorial for our soldiers.

The committee having charge of Americanization held an entertainment in the school, having as entertainers the pupils of our school of foreign parentage, and as guests the mothers of these children.

We had four Liberty parades, at each of which we caused the town "to sit up and take notice."

During part of the war we observed the five-minute period of prayer at 12 o'clock, asking God's blessing on our men and women who were in service. Four-minute speeches were given in Assembly by pupils on war topics.

From the fifth grade up the pupils were taught the following American creed:

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag, and defend it against all enemies.

The lower grades used this pledge:

A slacker is a person who does not do what his country asks him to do. My country asks me
To save my tablet paper, paper towels, all paper.
To save light.
Not waste my food.
Not to waste my money.
To attend school and grow big and strong.
I will not be a *slacker*.

The Flag salute was given very frequently. Thus, from the youngest to the oldest, the thoughts, the hopes, the prayers, the pride of all was in our greatest contribution—"OUR BOYS."

In the following sketches had I been able to get the information from their commanders many deeds of heroism would be recorded, but I had to depend mainly on the boys themselves; therefore, all the facts that would throw them into the limelight were strictly withheld. Their modesty was excelled only by their valor.

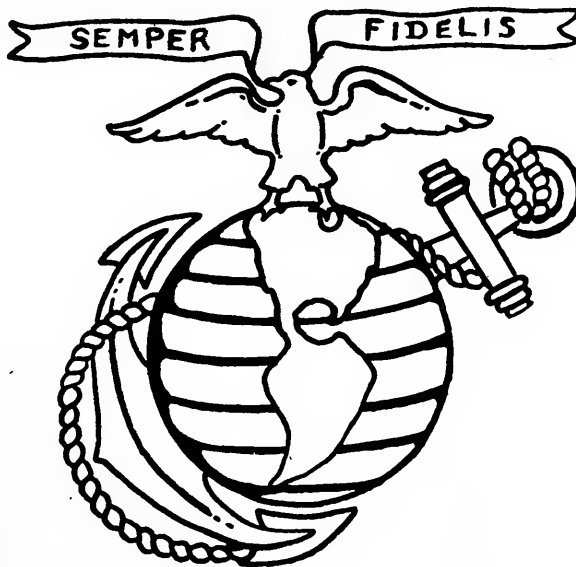
But we know that the true record is kept in the book where "Only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame."



SECOND DIVISION

THE MARINES

The Heroes of the Belleau Wood. "Fritz" called them "teufel hunden," which is the German for "devil dogs."







DAVID LINDSAY ANDERSON enlisted in the Marine Corps in August, 1918, and received his training at Paris Island, S. C. He was in the 389th Company. He was not overseas and received his discharge in February, 1919.



J. FREDERICK G. BREEN enlisted May 25, 1919. He served as drill instructor in the United States Marine Corps, with the rank of corporal; was stationed at Paris Island, S. C. Corporal Breen qualified as a sharpshooter.

His company was on its way to the embarkation port when the armistice was signed.

He was discharged February 10, 1919.



WALTER TALBOT EBREY enlisted October 8, 1919, as a private in the Marine Corps. He was in training at Paris Island, South Carolina, and qualified as an expert rifleman, February 4, 1919, on the rifle range connected with that camp.



HARRY P. FARREN enlisted in May, 1917, in Company K 13th Regiment, 5th Brigade, U. S. Marines. He received his training at Paris Island, S. C., after which he spent one year overseas. He qualified as an expert rifleman and received the rank of gunnery sergeant. In August, 1919, he received his discharge.

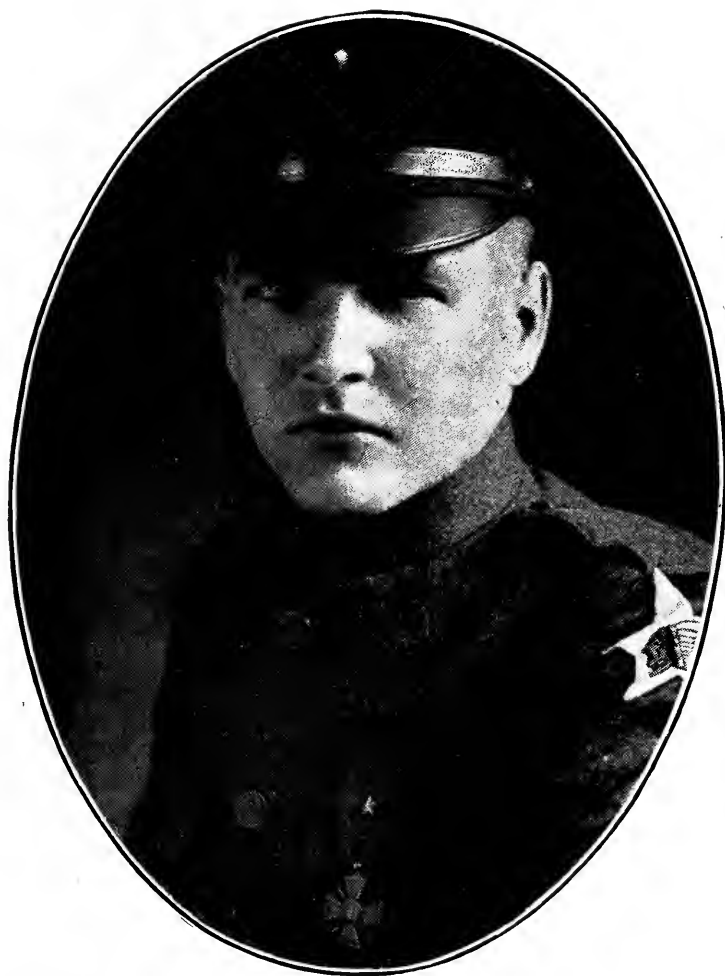


Photo by De Vaux

GEORGE L. GALBRAITH enlisted June 2, 1917, in the 84th Company of 6th Marines, 2nd Division U. S. A. He received his training at Paris Island, S. C., and at Quantico, Va.

George spent eighteen months overseas, and was in the battles of Verdun Sector, Belleau Woods, Soissons, Pont-a-Mousson Sector, Argonne and in the Army of Occupation. He was not wounded but received the Croix de Guerre twice, and was twice cited in division orders. Since his return home he has received another citation for gallantry. He was discharged May 7, 1919.



SAMUEL J. C. GREENE, born January 26, 1901; enlisted May 22, 1917, in the United States Marine Corps Reserves, was stationed at League Island. On August 15th, was assigned to 59th Company of New York, 7th Regiment, for duty in Cuba. Left League Island, Philadelphia, in August, arriving at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

After doing guard duty in Guantanamo for two months he was transferred to Santiago Hill, and later transferred to San Luis. He was awarded an expert rifleman's medal.

In July, 1918, he was ordered back to Quantico, Va., and assigned to the 13th Regiment, Company E, then being organized by Colonel Smedley T. Butler for duty in France. He sailed from Hoboken September 13th and arrived in Brest, France, September 23, 1918, in the beginning of the outbreak of epidemic influenza and pneumonia. The 13th Regiment Marines was detailed on special duty at Brest, France, to take care of the sick arriving on transports. The Regiment was cited by the commanding officer of port for efficient work in taking care of the sick.

In November, after the armistice was signed, the Regiment was assigned to patrol duty in Saint Nazaire, later being transferred to Nantes.

On June 15, 1919, he was ordered to Schleswig-Holstein in Northern Germany with the Army of Occupation, where he is now stationed (July 20, 1919).

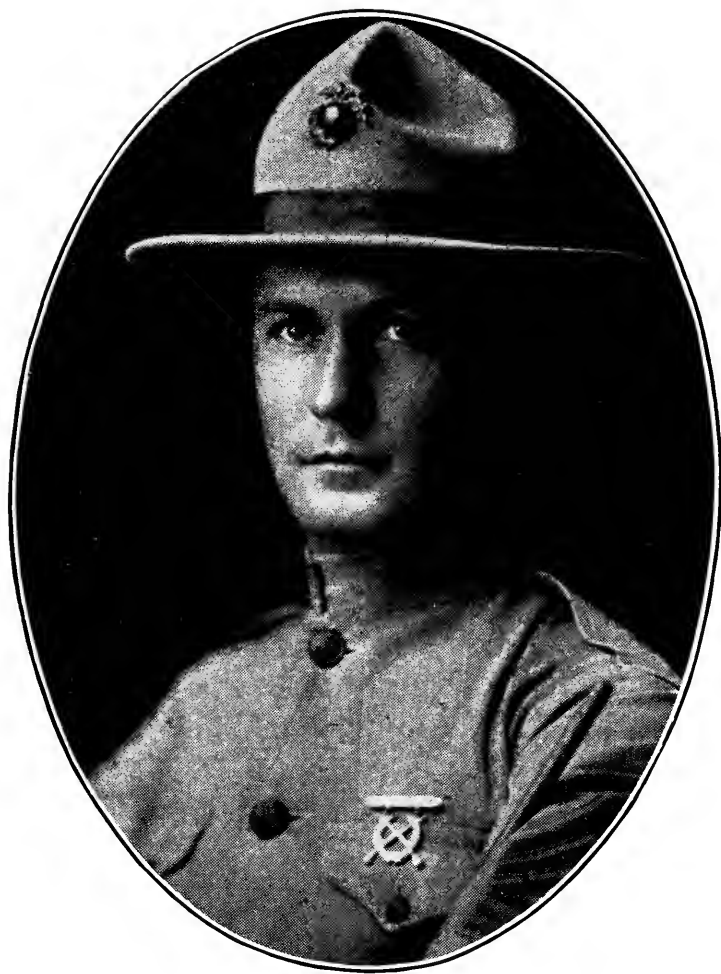


MANUS JOSEPH HEINAMAN enlisted in the 61st Company of Marines, November 6, 1918. He was in training at Paris Island, after which he was sent to Brooklyn, where he still remains (September 1st) doing guard duty.



WILLIAM READ KELLY enlisted in the First Marine Aero Squadron, U. S. Marine Corps, on January 28, 1917. He was in the training camp at Miami, Fla. He did not get overseas, but served with the U. S. M. C. coast patrol.

On December 30, 1918, his discharge was granted.



EDWARD NEALL MATSINGER enlisted September 3, 1917. He was in the Headquarters Company 9th Regiment, 3rd Provisional Brigade U. S. Marine Corps. He was encamped at Paris Island, S. C., and at Quantico, Galveston, Texas. He is still in service (August 15, '19).



WENDELL HOLMES OSBORNE left Colgate University and enlisted in the Marine Reserves May 5, 1917. He was later transferred to the 7th Regiment of Marines. From the Philadelphia Navy Yard he was sent to Cuba, August 29th. He spent eighteen months on that island. First made a corporal and was afterward made company clerk. During all his military service, he still cherished the idea of getting his degree from Colgate and neglected no opportunity to gain credits toward that end. In Cuba he studied and mastered the Spanish language. He arrived in New York en route for home about the middle of January, 1919. There he contracted bronchial pneumonia and died January 28th. This was the second one of our noble boys of the class of '15 who was called upon to give his life that the world might be free from autocracy. Happy, good-natured, studious—all who knew him felt that had he been spared, a brilliant career was in store for him.

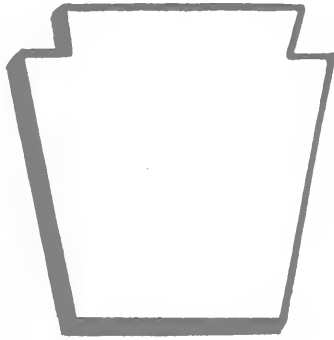


Photo by De Vaux

FRANK ERWIN WETZEL enlisted June 3, 1918. He was in Company 146, Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Marines. He was in training at Paris Island, S. C., and Pensacola, Florida. He was discharged in February, 1919.

REECE LEWIS enlisted in August, 1917, in the 94th Company, 7th Regiment of Marines. He spent nearly two years in Cuba, and was discharged July 5, 1919.





THE FAMOUS 28th DIVISION

CALLED BY GENERAL PERSHING "IRON MEN."

Suffered heavier casualties than any other division outside of the Regular Army.

Chief of Staff, P. E. Marsh says: "All Americans are proud of the 28th Division."



WALTER C. BAKER enlisted September 5, 1918, in the 112th Ambulance Corps, 28th Division U. S. A. After being trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., he spent six months and three days overseas, and was discharged May 21, 1919.



WILLIAM H. BIESTER, JR., enlisted in Philadelphia, June 28, 1917, in Company 1, 103rd Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A. December 5, 1918, he was transferred to the headquarter's detachment. He was encamped at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from August 13 to August 20, 1917, and at Camp Hancock, August 22, 1917, until May 11, 1918. He left New York May 18, 1918; reached Liverpool, England, May 31; Calais, France, June 1, 1918. He was rated master engineer, junior grade. Engineer Biester was in the following engagements: Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Fismes Sector, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, Thiaucourt Sector.

He left St. Nazairre, France, April 20, 1919, and arrived in New York April 30, 1919.



CHARLES ANTHONY BROCKMEYER enlisted July 23, 1917, in Battery A, 108th Artillery, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was in training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and spent one year overseas. He was in the battles of Fismes-Vesle (sector), Oise-Aisne offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, and Ypres-Lys offensive. He was also in Belgium. May 14, 1919, he was discharged.



WILLIAM A. BROCKMEYER enlisted in the N. G. P. February 3, 1913. Re-enlisted February 3, 1916. He was with the old First Regiment on the Mexican border, and after their removal to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., in September, 1917, he became part of the Headquarters Company, 109th Infantry, 28th Division U. S. A. He went overseas in May, 1918, and saw service there for ten months. He was in the following battles: Meuse-Marne, Vesle, Aisne and Argonne. In the Argonne engagement he was wounded, and on the night of October 7, 1918, he was gassed and lay on the battlefield until the next morning.

After spending several months in hospitals, both in France and in America, he was discharged July 17, 1919. He received the rank of sergeant major.



THOMAS HOWARD BROWN enlisted May 31, 1904, same month and day in 1907, 1910, 1913, 1916. First in the First Pennsylvania Infantry, later known as the 109th Infantry, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was encamped about Philadelphia on guard duty during the summer of 1917. The first of September he went to Camp Hancock, Ga. From there he came to Camp Upton for departure overseas. He was overseas exactly one year, reaching America May 3, 1919.

Sergeant Brown was in the following engagements: Fifth German offensive, July 14, 1918, to July 19, 1918; advance on Ourcq and Vesle, July 28, 1918, to September 7, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26, 1918, to October 7, 1918; Thiacourt Sector, October 15, 1918, to November 11, 1918. He received his latest discharge May 7, 1919, but he re-enlisted for one year in the Regular Army.



Photo by De Vaux

NELSON JOSEPH BROWNE enlisted April 9, 1917. He was in Company E 111th Regiment, 28th Division, U. S. A. He received his training in America at Camp Hancock, Georgia; went overseas the beginning of May, 1918, and remained there ten months, and was engaged in active service in the Marne (Right of Chateau Thierry) to Fismes (on the Vesle River). He was wounded August 9, 1918, in the battle at Fismes. He served with a battalion scout as sniper on the Marne and later as company runner, in which capacity he was wounded.



Photo by De Vaux

STEPHEN D. BROWN enlisted July 13 (Friday) in Company E, 103rd Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A.

Corporal Brown was trained at Camp Hancock and landed in France June 1, 1918. He served with his Division as follows: June 28th to September 8th on the Marne and Vesle River fronts; from September 23rd till October 10th in the Argonne Forest; October 20th to November 11th on a quiet front opposite Metz.

He was never wounded.

After the armistice was signed he was elected to attend the University of Toulouse, taking a four months' course in science. This course ended June 30, and after a few weeks spent in sight-seeing, Corporal Brown returned home.



WALTER CARLILE enlisted a few days after war was declared, in April, 1917. He was in the Headquarters Company of the First Regiment N. A. G. He trained at Camp Hancock and was detailed for overseas service, but a short time before he was to sail his heart was found to be unfit for foreign warfare and for many weeks he was detained at Camp Upton, N. Y. Finally, after many examinations and much pleading on his part, he was transferred to the Military Police Force and sailed to France in July, 1918. The following October he was promoted to the rank of corporal in the 314th Company of Military Police. Later while with the Army of Occupation he contracted pneumonia, from which he died December 20, 1918 in Echternach, Luxembourg. As I remember Walter, his most prominent characteristic was that he was always ready to do the necessary duty, without asking the reason why.



LESLIE ROBERT CRAIG enlisted March 28, 1917. He was in the Machine Gun Company of the 109th Infantry, 28th Division, U. S. A. Leslie received his training at Camp Hancock, Georgia, after having spent a few months on guard duty about Philadelphia.

He was overseas one year and three days, and was engaged in the Battles of Chateau-Thierry and Fismes. In each of these battles he was wounded: on July 18 he was wounded in the ankle at Chateau-Thierry, and later received an arm wound at Fismes, September 4th.

Private Craig was discharged May 15, 1919.



Photo by De Vaux

WALTER JAMES LYSTER enlisted September 4, 1917, in Company D, 111th Regiment, 28th Division. He received his training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Walter spent one year overseas, and was engaged in the Argonne and Chateau Thierry drives and also in the Siege of Metz.

He was not wounded but received for his bravery the Croix de Guerre.



GARRETT MAGENS enlisted in the spring of 1917 with the old Second Regiment N. G. P., now the 108th Artillery, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was in Battery E. During the summer of 1917, he, with his regiment, was encamped at Glen Side, near Philadelphia.

He went overseas in May, 1918, and returned in May, 1919, with the one section of the 28th Division that was not home in time to take part in the great parade, May 15th. He was in all the battles fought by the 28th Division from July to the signing of the armistice, nevertheless he returned home without a wound.



GEORGE MCCONAGHY enlisted July 15, 1917. He served in Battery C 108th Field Artillery, 28th Division U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Hancock, Georgia, was made a corporal; and was overseas from May 19, 1918 until May 14, 1919. He was in the following battles:—Aisne-Marne defensive, August 14 to 27; Advance on Ourcq-Vesle Rivers August 28 to September 9th; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to October 10; Ypres-Lys offensive, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

Corporal McConaghy received his discharge at Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.



RAYMOND MCNAMEE was a member of the old First Regiment N. G. P. on the Mexican border. When the World War broke out he, with the rest of the regiment, were first encamped about Philadelphia, then were sent to Camp Hancock, Georgia, where his regiment became the 109th in the 28th Division U. S. A. He went overseas in May, 1918, and with the rest of the "Iron Men" saw a great deal of action all summer.

He did not tell that he received any medals or honors but if saving the life of a wounded comrade under fire is worthy of a medal, Raymond McNamee should have at least two.



JOHN STUART OGILVIE PUSEY enlisted during the spring of 1917 as a private in the Second Pennsylvania Field Artillery. He left the sophomore class at Yale at that time. The Second Pennsylvania Field Artillery was afterward made the 108th Field Artillery, U. S. A. Private Pusey was appointed sanitation officer of his Battery. He was a member of Battery F, 108th Field Artillery, 28th Division, U. S. A.

He received his training first in Yale Battery at Tobyhanna in 1916; was on the border during the Mexican trouble, and at Camp Hancock. While at Hancock he was detailed to study motor tractors at Clintonville and Peoria, Illinois; here he received his promotion to first lieutenant in January, 1918. The previous September he had been made a second lieutenant. He was made quartermaster in charge of train from Camp Mills on way overseas.

Lieutenant Pusey went overseas in May, 1918, with the 28th Division; was then transferred to the 91st Division, but was afterward put back into the 28th, and was with this Division from the engagement at Chateau Thierry until the armistice was signed.

While overseas he received a military appointment to the University of Rennes, Rennes, France. As, throughout his course in school and college, he had excelled in language, he now elected a four months course in Classical French. He expects to return to Yale to finish his course.



PAUL F. QUINLAN, JR., enlisted April 25, 1917, in Company B, 103rd Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was a private in the Engineers' Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, from January 2, 1918, to April 22, 1918. He had also been stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland, and Camp Hancock, Georgia. At Camp Lee he received his commission as first lieutenant of engineers. From Camp Lee, Lieutenant Quinlan was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, with the 62nd Engineers. He was overseas eleven and one-half months, during which time he served as adjutant with the 62nd Engineers, building and operating railroads in France. He reached America in June, 1919.



FRANCIS RYAN enlisted in May, 1917, in the Ambulance Corps and was sent to the training school at Allentown, April 3, 1918; he was transferred to Camp Hancock and was placed in Company C, 103rd Ammunition Train, 28th Division, U. S. A. May 18, 1918, he embarked from Camp Mills for overseas. Soon after reaching France, active service began. Practically all ammunition was hauled at night, frequently under shell fire, and the use of lights was forbidden. The strictest attention was required in order to avoid shell-holes and other obstacles. In addition to this, his company transported hospitals and hauled salvage. Frequently drivers and servers were out on trucks forty-eight hours at a stretch. This work continued until the armistice was signed, after which they were engaged in hauling salvage. Finally the company boarded the S. S. Liberator, and, on the evening of April 24th set sail for the States. They reached Philadelphia May 7th and were taken to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., to remain there until the 28th Division paraded in Philadelphia, May 15th, after which they were mustered out of service. Francis was made a corporal in March, 1919.



DANIEL MEYERS SHEPPARD enlisted June 5, 1917. He was a member of Company C, 103rd Ammunition Train, 28th Division, U. S. A.

For training, he was encamped at Allentown, Pa. and at Augusta, Ga. He spent one year overseas and was in the following drives: Advance on Ourcq and Vesle Rivers, August 9 to September 9, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Forest offensive, September 26 to October 23, 1918; Thiacourt Sector, October 25 to November 11, 1918. He served with the French Anti-Aircraft Service at Vigneulles, France, also in Lorraine, and received French commendation for said service, from the commanding officer of the trench units of Anti-Aircraft Service. Commendation is dated December 18, 1918. He also boasts a regimental citation for duties discharged under fire and trying circumstances. For a time he was attached to the 33rd Division U. S. A. in the Army of Occupation taking troops through part of Belgium and Luxemburg to the town of Mersch, Luxemburg. He reached home unwounded and was discharged May 20, 1919.



In August, 1916, RICHARDSON SHOEMAKER, JR., enlisted in Company C, 1st Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guards, then stationed at El Paso, Texas. When the World War was declared in April, 1917, Company C was given guard duty in and about Philadelphia, encamping most of the summer at Griffith's Park, Lansdowne. In September they were taken to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and remained there in training until April, 1918. While there, the Pennsylvania National Guards were made part of the 28th Division of the U. S. A. and the First Regiment became the 109th. While at Hancock, private Shoemaker was made a wagoner in the Supply Company. He embarked for overseas May 1, 1919, and was in active service during June, July, August and September. On the 26th of September in the Argonne he was seriously wounded. He remained in France in hospitals until January 10, 1919, when he was sent home. Previous to being wounded he had had seven horses killed.



Photo by De Vaux

KENNETH CAILLARD STIER enlisted June 25, 1917. He was a member of Company B, 103rd Regiment of Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was made a first-class private and trained at Camp Meade, helped in the surveying for this camp and was taught military tactics and engineering. From Meade, he was sent to Hancock about the first of September, joining the rest of the regiment and remaining there until sent overseas the beginning of May. He embarked on the Canadian ship Megama and was fortunate enough to sight two submarines off the Irish coast and to come off safe after a little scrimmage.

Private Stier was overseas from May 19, 1918, until May 1, 1919, and was engaged in the following drives: Chateau Thierry, June 28 to July 13, 1918; 5th German offensive, July 14 to 27, 1918; Ourcq and Vesle, July 28 to September 9, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26 to October 9, 1918; Thiacourt Sector, October 15 to November 11, 1918. He was not wounded and was discharged from Camp Dix, May 16, 1919. In the various engagements during his overseas campaign, his work consisted in digging trenches; putting up barbed wire entanglements; fighting with the infantry; building bridges; destroying German field mines; building roads, etc. He was twice "over the top."



JAMES REEVES STOKES, JR., was a member of Company C, First Regiment of the old Pennsylvania N. G., afterward made the 109th Infantry, 28th Division, U. S. A. He enlisted March 29, 1917, the day following the President's order for the mobilization of the National Guard.

Company C did guard duty at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, and P. R. R. bridge at Gray's Ferry, from April 2, 1917 until July 15th, same year, when they were relieved by the New York N. G. July 25th they left for Griffith Park, Lansdowne, and stayed there until September 11, 1917, when they left for Camp Hancock, Ga. Private Stokes was made mess sergeant August 20, 1917. They reached Camp Hancock September 14, 1917. In October he was relieved of his duties as mess sergeant and went into the line as a corporal.

Corporal Stokes received a fractured rib while training and was marked for home service. He left Camp Hancock with the Regiment April 20, 1918 on its way overseas, by way of Camp Upton, L. I., reaching this camp April 23rd. April 27th he was transferred to the 13th Co. 152nd Depot Brigade. In October 1918, he was made a sergeant and passed his examination for an officers' training school, which he was to enter in November, but the signing of the armistice interfered. He was discharged from Camp Upton January 7, 1919, after twenty-one and one-half months service. He was acting first sergeant when discharged.



CORPORAL CARLILE TAYLOR was in the 109th Infantry at Camp Hancock, Ga., but was discharged from there in November, 1917, on account of physical disability.



GEORGE RUSSELL TAYLOR enlisted in September, 1917. He was trained at Camps Meade and Hancock. He was a member of the 103rd Sanitary Train in the 109th Ambulance Company of the 28th Division U. S. A. He was overseas one year and was engaged in the Fifth German offensive, the advance on Argonne and Vesle River, and Thiaucourt. He was not wounded and was discharged May 21, 1919.



JAMES T. TAYLOR, JR., enlisted March 25, 1917. He was in the Headquarters Company, 109th Regiment, 28th Division, U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Hancock, Ga. Corporal Taylor spent eleven months overseas and was in the Battles on the Marne, the Vesle River and in the Argonne. In the Argonne Forest he was wounded. After spending some time in the hospital, he returned to America and was discharged April 9, 1919.



WALTER ELLSWORTH TROUT enlisted August 20, 1917, in Company M, 111th Infantry, 28th Division, U. S. A., formerly Pennsylvania National Guards. He was trained at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, until he went overseas, the beginning of May, 1918. He spent one year in France and was in the following engagements: Fifth German offensive, Advance on the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Thiaucourt Sector. On August 11, 1918, he was wounded in the chest by a machine-gun bullet. This was during the advance on the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers. The 111th Infantry has seven streamers on its standard for citations.



GEORGE PEIRCE WARREN enlisted September 29, 1917. He was in the 113th Ammunition Train, 28th Division, U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Shelby, Miss., and was commissioned as a first lieutenant. Lieutenant Warren served nine months overseas, acting as a dental surgeon. He is still in service (July 30, 1919).

JAMES BONER was in the old Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., and was encamped near Lansdowne during the summer of 1917. In September of that year, he went to Camp Hancock, and from there to France. I was unable to locate him after the war.



CAPTAIN RUTHERFORD MCA. WARREN enlisted February 9, 1918, in the N. G. P., which, after war was declared, was made part of the U. S. Army. He was in Company C, 109th Infantry, 28th Division, U. S. A. During the Mexican trouble he served on the border; then after the declaration of the United States to participate in the world war, he was encamped in the vicinity of Philadelphia until September 1917, when his regiment was sent to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Here they were in training until May 1, 1918, when they went overseas. Captain Warren was overseas just one year and was engaged in the following battles: Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15 to 18; Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18 to August 6; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to November 11, 1918. He was not wounded, and says the greatest honor he received was the chance to get home. Captain Warren was discharged May 27, 1919.

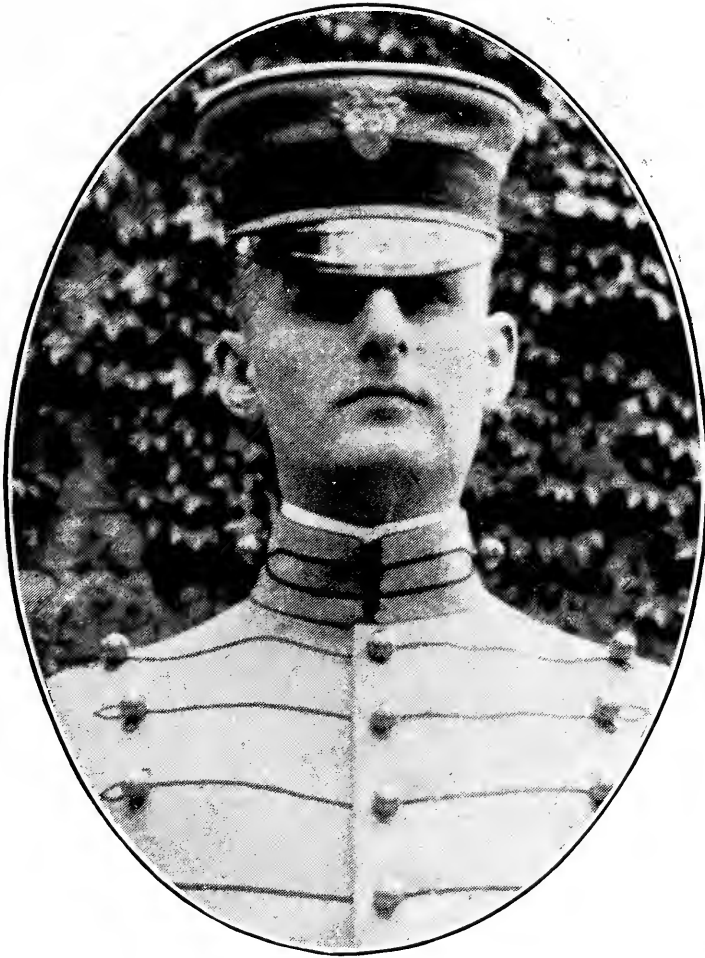


Photo by De Vaux

PAUL LEROY WETZEL enlisted April 3, 1917. He was in Company H, 111th Regiment, 28th Division, U. S. A. He received his military training at Camp Hancock, Georgia. He was overseas one year and took part in the following engagements: Fifth German offensive, July 14, 1918; Advance on Ourcq and Vesle Rivers, July 28, to Sept. 7, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Sept. 26 to Oct. 9, 1918; St. Mihiel, Oct. 15 to Nov. 11, 1918. He was gassed August 15, 1918, at Fismes. Returning home, he was discharged May 4, 1919.



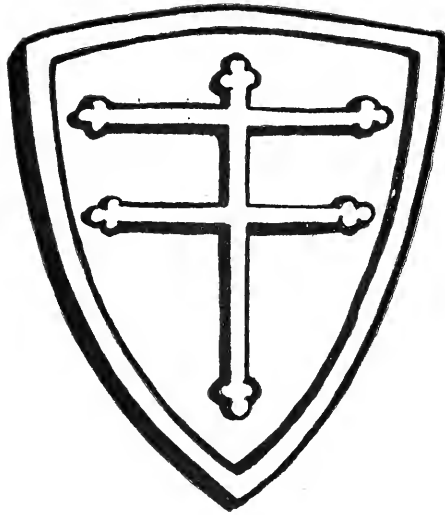
FRANKLIN BROADHEAD WRIGHT enlisted May 23, 1917. He was in Company E, 103rd Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was in training at Camp Hancock until he was discharged October 5, 1917.



HAVILAND WRIGHT enlisted May 23, 1917, in Company E, 103rd Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was in training at Camp Hancock, until he was discharged from the army, May 28, 1918, to enter the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He entered the Academy June 14, 1918, but returned home February 3, 1919, on leave pending the acceptance of his resignation.



PAUL S. WRIGHT enlisted July 14, 1917. He was in Company E, 103rd Engineers, 28th Division, U. S. A. He was trained at Camp Hancock and spent one year overseas. He was in the fifth German offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive and Thiaucourt-Metz. Private Wright first enlisted in the Naval Reserve April 10, 1917; was transferred at his own request to the U. S. Army, 1st Regiment Engineers, N. G. P., this became the 103rd Engineers, U. S. Army, on July 14, 1917. He was discharged May 16, 1919.



THE 79th DIVISION

“THE HEROES OF MONTFAUCON”

NAMED THE LIBERTY DIVISION, AND AWARDED, BY THE FRENCH,
THE LORRAINE CROSS.



GEORGE N. ARCHAMBAULT enlisted May 27, 1918 in Company M, 314th Regiment, 79th Division U. S. A.

He received his training at Camp Meade and spent ten months overseas. He was in the following engagements: Hill No. 304, September 13-25; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26-30; Troyon Sector, October 8-26; Meuse Argonne offensive, October 28-November 11, 1918.

He returned home unwounded, notwithstanding the fact that he was "over the top" nine times.



Photo by De Vaux

ARTHUR VERRALL DAVENPORT, of Greenwood Avenue, enlisted September 4, 1917, in Company A 304th Field Signal Battalion, in the 79th Division, U. S. A.

He was at Camp Meade, Md., until July 15, 1918, when he went overseas.

He was engaged in the following battles: Sector "Cote 304," September 13 to 25, 1918; Meuse Argonne offensive, September 26 to October 2; Troyon Sector, October 6 to 25; Meuse Argonne, October 28 to November 11. He returned home unscratched.



PAUL DE NEGRE enlisted in May, 1917. He was in Company H, 316th Regiment, Infantry, 79th Division, U. S. A. At Camp Meade he was appointed an artificer of his company. He sailed overseas in July, 1917. In the last letter his mother received from him he expressed himself as pleased with conditions, and showed that he was taking a keen interest in, and making a close observation of construction work, comparing American and foreign methods and materials. Before entering the service he was a teacher of manual training in the Brighton School, Atlantic City. Private De Negre died October 15, 1918, of pneumonia, in the hospital at Mesves-Nevers, France. He and Lieutenant Wunderlich were in the same Division.



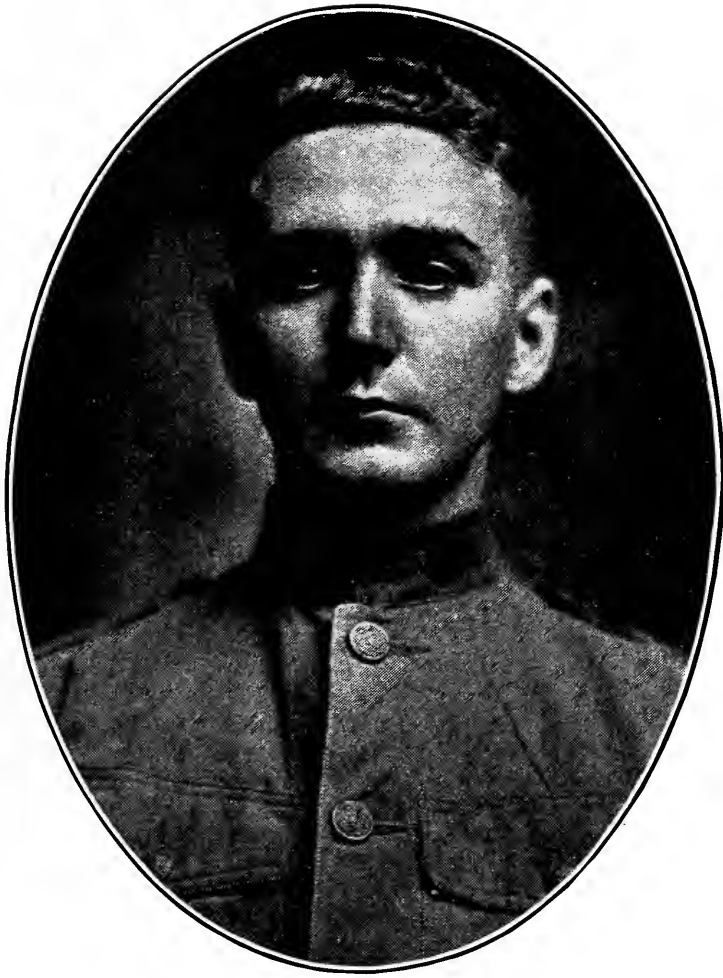
ARTHUR DOUTHWAITE enlisted May 28, 1918, in Company A 314th Infantry, 79th Division U. S. A. He was stationed at Camp Meade, Md., for training, after which he spent ten months overseas. He was in the following drives: Sector 304 defensive, September 13 to 28, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive (Montfaucon) September 26 to 30 inclusive; Troyon Sector defensive, October 8 to 26 inclusive; Grande Montagne, October 28 to November 11, 1918, inclusive. Arthur voices the general sentiment when he says: "When we started for the front things began to happen, and the first time we were bombed it nearly scared us all to death." Encountering German airplanes, crowding into shell holes already filled, panics caused by fake cries of "Gas," were some of the incidents to prevent life in France from being dull. He was discharged May 30, 1919.



ROBERT PUSEY GARRETT enlisted September 18, 1917, in the Headquarters Troop of the 79th Division, U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Meade, and spent eleven months overseas. He was in the following engagements: Sector 304 (defensive), September 13 to 25, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive (Montfaucon), September 26 to 30, 1918; Troyon Sector (defensive), October 8 to 26, 1918; Grande Montagne, October 28 to November 11. He was discharged June 5, 1919.



OWEN THOMAS KERR enlisted September 19, 1917. He was a member of the 316th Ambulance Company, 304th Sanitary Train, 79th Division, U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Meade, Md., and was sent "overseas" in July, 1918. Owen saw active service in the Meuse-Argonne, but was not wounded, and, returning home, he was discharged June 11, 1919.



THOMAS J. McCONAGHY enlisted April 4, 1918. He was a member of Company A, 304th Signal Battalion, 79th Division U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Meade, Md., and was overseas from July 7, 1918 until May 28, 1919. He was in the following battles: Sector Cote 304, September 13 to 25, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to October 1; Troyon Sector, October 6 to 25; Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 29 to November 11, 1919.

He was discharged from Camp Dix, May 30, 1919.



WALTER L. MCNAMEE (Corporal) enlisted September 21, 1917, in Company D, 314th Regiment of Infantry, 79th Division, U. S. A. He was trained at Camp Meade, after which he spent eleven months overseas. He was in the following engagements: Sector 304, September 13 to September 25th; Meuse-Argonne, September 25th to September 30th; Troyon Sector, October 8th to October 26th; Grande Montagne, October 28th to November 11th. He was twice gassed, once at Argonne and again at Grand Montagne. Corporal McNamee was discharged May 30, 1919.



EDWARD FRANCIS MCSHANE enlisted May 27, 1918. He spent about one month at Camp Meade, Md. He was in Company M, 314th Regiment, 79th Division, U. S. A. He went overseas early in July and was with his company until he died, January 26, 1919. His death was from spinal meningitis. He was in the following engagements: Hill 304, September 13 to 25; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to 30; Troyon Sector 8, October 26; Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 28, to November 11, 1918. He was an automatic gunner and was in line for corporal. He had been over the top several times. As a boy, Edward was energetic, always anxious to improve himself.



BERNARD SCHWARTZ took the oath of allegiance, September 18, 1917. He served in the 316th Field Hospital, 304th Sanitary Train, 79th Division U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Meade, and then spent six months overseas. He was engaged in the first phase of the Argonne Drive and there received wounds from the effects of which he is still in the hospital (July 30, 1919).



KENNARD SKILLING was drafted February 23, 1918. He went to Camp Meade February 25th and joined the 304th Trains Headquarters, Military Police, in the 79th Division. He sailed for France July 10th, landing July 21st. He served in the Argonne Sector, 304; in the Troyon Sector and the Grande Montagne Sector of the Argonne-Meuse. He came home and was discharged June 5, 1919, without a scratch.



ALPHONZO SPROUL, JR., enlisted May 5, 1912, in Company C, 1st Pennsylvania Infantry. He was discharged May 5, 1915, but two weeks later re-enlisted. He attended an officers' training camp at Fort Niagara from May until August, 1917, inclusive. In August he was discharged to accept his commission as second lieutenant, and served in a machine gun company of the 316th Infantry, 79th Division, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Sproul was at Camp Meade from September, 1917, until July, 1918, when he went overseas. He spent eight months in Europe and was in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, where he was both gassed and shell-shocked.

As a sergeant, Lieutenant Sproul served with the First Pennsylvania Infantry on the Mexican border in 1916, and at the outbreak of the World War was placed in charge of the training of recruits in Philadelphia.



IRWIN J. UHL enlisted September 18, 1917, in the Medical Corps of the 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division U. S. A. He was in training at Camp Meade, Md., until he went overseas, where he remained eleven months, but was not in battle. Returning to America, he was discharged June 7, 1919.

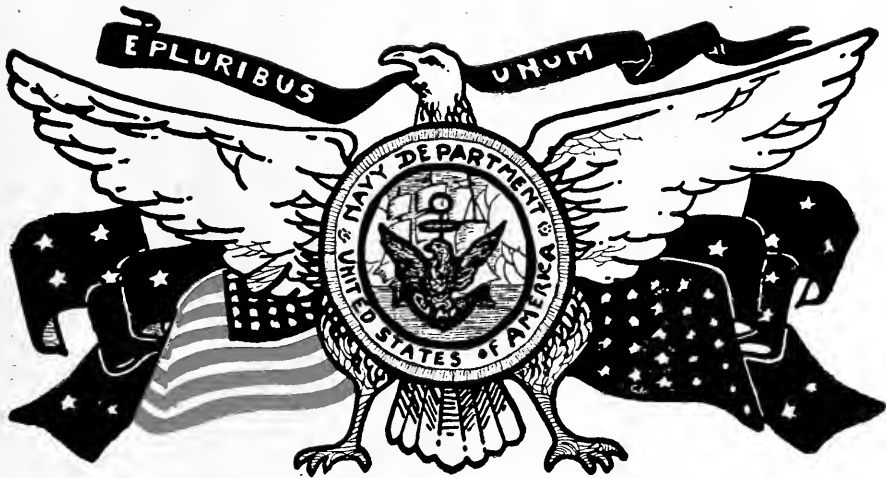


ALBERT CLINTON WUNDERLICH enlisted in May, 1918. During the summer of 1917 he was in the training camp at Plattsburg. After enlisting he attended the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara; here he received his commission as second lieutenant. He was then sent to Camp Meade, where he was promoted to first lieutenant, 316th Infantry, 79th Division.

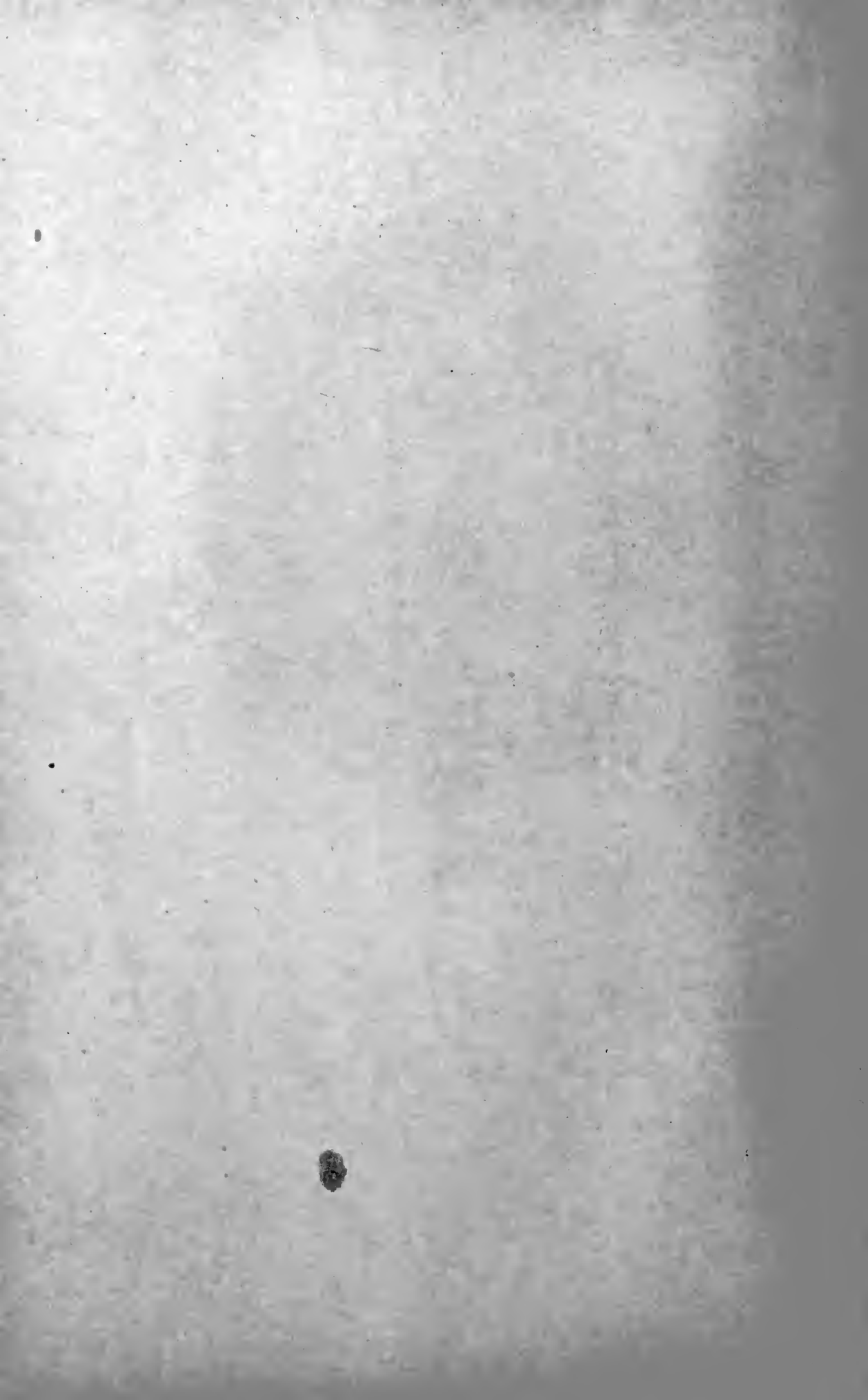
In July, 1918, Lieutenant Wunderlich sailed for overseas. He was in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, and the Battle of Montfaucon. On September 28, 1918, he was killed in action.

He had been recommended by his major for promotion to a captaincy, but both he and his major made the supreme sacrifice the same day.

Clinton had been graduated from the Lansdowne High School in June, 1915. He then spent two years at Williams College. He died at the age of 22 years, beloved and admired by all who knew him. The news of his death cast a gloom over the school and the town.



The American Navy made possible the convoy system.
Without the convoy system we could not have won the war.





ROBERT FRANKLIN ALEXANDER enlisted July 1, 1918, in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. During training he was mostly at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and at Pier 19, Philadelphia. He says: "My only battles were the daily battle for chow and my only wounds were those of my feelings when my repeated attempts to get to sea were of no avail. I fulfilled the duties of everything, from apprentice seaman to Lieutenant Q. Z., whose work I did when said lieutenant was absent—he was nearly always absent."

He was released from active service February 10, 1919.



FREDERICK SAMUEL BALCH enlisted in the Navy in April, 1917. He served on coast patrol and convoy duty until January, 1919, when he was discharged.



WALTER BUSWELL BALCH enlisted in April, 1917, in aviation in the Navy. He was overseas thirteen months.

On account of his meritorious service he was made an ensign in July, 1919.

He had been a student in Cornell University when the war broke out. In June, 1919, the University gave him his degree on the credit of his work done overseas.



GEORGE NICHOLSON BARRETT enlisted in the Navy November 11, 1917. He was in training at Tuckerton, N. J., and at Cape May, N. J., until the time of his discharge, January 3, 1919.



FREDERICK DUBULO BOSTICK enlisted in the U. S. Navy in March, 1918. He was in training at the St. Helena Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia.

He enlisted as an apprentice seaman, was made a seaman, 2nd class, on the U. S. S. Mississippi; operated on a Junior Finder, No. 1, turret, also operated a Ford Plotting Machine in plotting room. He passed the psychological test on, and was transferred to, the U. S. S. Pamlico to prepare for an examination for the Officers' Training School, Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia. He was made chief boatswain's mate upon passing this examination. Later was made midshipman and graduated with the rank of Ensign T. U. S. N.

Ensign Bostick did convoy work to the hundred mile limit, and was on active patrol duty during the submarine visitations at Diamond Shoals, Va.



ALFRED THOMAS BROWN enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 4, 1917. He was encamped for training at Cape May, N. J.; Annapolis, Md.; Mt. Pleasant, S. C., and Caldwell, N. J. He received the promotions to petty officer, second class, and gunner's mate.

He is still in service (July 31, 1919).



JOSEPH FRANCIS BROWN enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 6, 1918. He was on U. S. S. Lake Bridge, carrying cargo from New York to Cuba and the other West Indies. He was discharged April 30, 1919.



JAMES J. BROWN enlisted in the U. S. Navy, August 15, 1917. He made six trips overseas in the capacity of second class ship-fitter on the U. S. S. De Kalb, anchored at Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Brest. He was discharged June 22, 1918.



THEODORE FREDERICK BECK enlisted June 25, 1918, in the U. S. N. R. F. He was shipped from Pier 19, Philadelphia, to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, thirty-eight miles north of Chicago, and received training there as a seaman.

He was sent from Great Lakes to Hampton Roads, Va., on a fireman draft, and was there trained to be a fireman, after which he was placed in that capacity on the battleship Kentucky, and went into foreign waters, sweeping for mines. Later Fred qualified as a second class engineer, and was permitted to wear a machinist mate's rating.

January 24, 1919, he was placed on the inactive list.



ARTHUR S. BRYAN enlisted in the Navy as a seaman May 4, 1918. He was encamped at Seattle, Washington, until February 7, 1919, when he received his discharge.



CLARKE HENRY BURGOYNE enlisted in the Navy April 30, 1917. He was encamped at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May; Lewes, Delaware, and League Island. He was discharged March 23, 1919.



FRED T. CLIFFE writes: "I enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force April 9 1917, at City Hall, Philadelphia, but it was not until June 26, 1917, that I was called into active service. I was then sent to the Naval Base at Sewell's Point, Cape May, where I remained in training until December. I enlisted as a coxswain, but after taking an examination at the training station in December, I was sent aboard the "S. P. 5" as a first class boatswain. The "S. P. 5" was a converted yacht owned by Disston before she was turned over to the government. She was a very nice, comfortable boat, and all the boys were quite well satisfied to be members of her crew, as we had a good bunch of boys, good officers, good quarters and plenty of good food to eat. When I went aboard her, she was frozen in ten inches of ice, which meant we had to stay tied up to the dock until the ice broke. This did not happen until late in January, and then we started to go on patrol work along the coast. We did this work all the rest of the winter, until March, when I was transferred to a submarine chaser, and there I had the honor of raising "Old Glory" on her the first time. This boat's number was S. C. 341.

She was 110 feet long, 16 feet wide, and had a crew of twenty-four men and two officers. We started for sea in this boat for the first time in May, 1918, and went to New London, Connecticut, to get the remainder of our outfit. It was early in June when the enemy "subs" started to do damage, and from then on until August, we were out day and night patrolling the coast from Connecticut to Florida. The life was hard and tiresome, and we only got in two small battles in that time, but we had a good chance to see some of our own country when we moved from port to port and stopped for fuel and provisions. In August we left Charleston, S. C., for foreign waters. We had a large convoy, and our first stop was to be Bermuda. We encountered terrible storms all the way. These did us about as much harm as a battle would have done. We stayed in Bermuda a short time, and after another hard trip lasting nine days, we landed in Ponta Del Gada, Azores. We patrolled around there until the armistice was signed. Then in January, 1919, we raised our homeward-bound pennant and started south for the good old U. S. A. We stopped in St. Thomas, one of the Danish West Indies, Porto Rica, San Domingo, Haiti and Cuba, where we were held for further orders. We spent some time there, having target practice in Guantanamo Bay with the Atlantic fleet. Then after the fleet left we laid around doing very little, until one day in April a few of us were told to pack our sea bags and get ready to go to Norfolk, Virginia, for discharge, which we gladly did. It was a wonderful experience, and I was lucky enough to get through it all without an injury, and was seasick only once."



WILLIAM DALTON enlisted in April, 1917, in the U. S. Naval Reserves. He was made a first-class machinist on the U. S. S. Edorea and served on sea patrol duty, after receiving his training at Cape May, N. J. He was discharged in March, 1919.



HENRY GILROY DAMON enlisted in the U. S. Navy April 16, 1918. He was in training at the Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J., until he was sent into foreign waters. He landed in Brest September 5, 1918. From Brest he went to Cardiff, Wales, and aboard the U. S. S. Lake Elizabeth, carried coal between England and France for eight months, landing at Brest, Granville, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Rochefort. His vessel took on a Red Cross cargo in St. Nazaire for Roumania relief, stopping at Gibraltar and Toulon, France; Athens, Greece; Salonika and Constantinople, Turkey; Sabatz, Roumania, and then back to Gibraltar. He left Gibraltar June 28 for Norfolk, Virginia, where he landed July 12, 1919. He was released from active service August 13, 1919.



EDWARD HALFLEIGH DAVIS enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, June 12, 1918.

In America he was encamped in the League Island Navy Yard, Phila., Pa. He spent five months overseas and was on service in the U. S. Naval Air Station at Panillae, France and in the U. S. Naval Aviation Repair Base at Eastleigh, England. He was released from active service in February, 1919.



REID W. DAVIS enlisted in the Navy January 1, 1918. He was on the U. S. S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and was stationed in Virginia, New York, and the Philadelphia Receiving Station. then served on convoy duty through the Azores on the U. S. S. Fanning. He was on duty in foreign waters eight months, and is now (July, 1919) on transport duty.



FRANK JOSEPH EAGLE enlisted in the U. S. Navy, June 18, 1918. He was overseas about two months; was in no engagement, and received his discharge December 10, 1918.



EDWIN ELDON GRAHAM ELDER enlisted in July, 1918, but was not called until September 10th. On that date he went to Great Lakes Training Camp, Illinois, but two days later contracted the "flu" and died September 25th.

He had planned to do his part in ridding the world of autocracy, but God's plans and his plans did not agree.



HERBERT COWPERTHWAITE ENGLISH enlisted in the U. S. Navy, June 15, 1918. He was stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard until he was discharged, December 12, 1918.



Photo by De Vaux

LEWIS PRICE GARRETT enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force April 9, 1917. He was in training at the Seamen's Barracks, League Island, for nearly three weeks and was then placed on the U. S. S. Garner, doing mine-sweeping patrol work and convoy duty off our coast. He served on this ship for twenty months, part of the time as engineering officer. He was then put on shore as assistant material engineer of Naval Overseas Transportation Service, Fourth Naval District, U. S. N. In this capacity he served for three months. He was a chief petty officer holding the rating of chief machinist mate. He was placed on the inactive list April 4, 1919.



Photo by De Vaux

STEVENSON PRICE GARRETT enlisted April 9, 1917 in the U. S. Naval Aviation Forces. He was trained at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J. He spent nine months overseas, and while there his service was ignition work on the Liberty aviation motor. February 8, 1919, he received his discharge.



GEORGE LINCOLN GILBERT, JR. enlisted April 28, 1917 in the U. S. Navy. He was in training in the U. S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia Seamen's Barracks, five weeks, and was then put on the U. S. mine sweeper, No. 3. He entered service as a second class seaman; August 5, 1917, he was made a first class seaman; and February 26th was made a third class gunners mate. He was discharged May 8, 1919.



ROBERT JAMES HAGERTY, M. M. 2c. (Machinist Mate, 2nd Class), enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 10th, 1917. He was encamped at Cape May and at League Island. Machinist Hagerty served on Submarine Chaser No. 211. He was released from service February 12, 1919.



JOSEPH HAROLD HAGY enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, May 8, 1917. He was encamped at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J., and served in foreign waters on the U. S. C. G. Itasca, flagship of mine sweepers. He was discharged May 1, 1919.



WILLIAM J. HALEY enlisted in the Navy June 10, 1918. He was on the U. S. S. New Mexico in the Atlantic Fleet. He received his training at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., where he was made an ensign. He spent eight months in France and at sea.



DOUGLAS GILLIS HOLST enlisted April 30, 1917, in the United States Naval Reserve. He received his training in the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J.; Lewes, Del., and after being equipped at New London, Conn., he served on the high seas from June 20, 1918, to May 10, 1919, and was twice under enemy submarine fire while in European waters. Mechanic Holst served on Submarine Chaser No. 346, and notwithstanding his perilous encounters, reached home unhurt, in June, 1919.



EDGAR S. HUSBAND, Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, enlisted April 1, 1917. He was at first stationed along the Atlantic coast, but later he spent about eight months in foreign waters. Lieutenant Husband had an engagement with a submarine in the Bay of Biscay on November 2, 1917, lasting forty-five minutes. The submarine is supposed to have been sunk.

He also had command of a mine sweeper on the French coast, (the Hubbard).

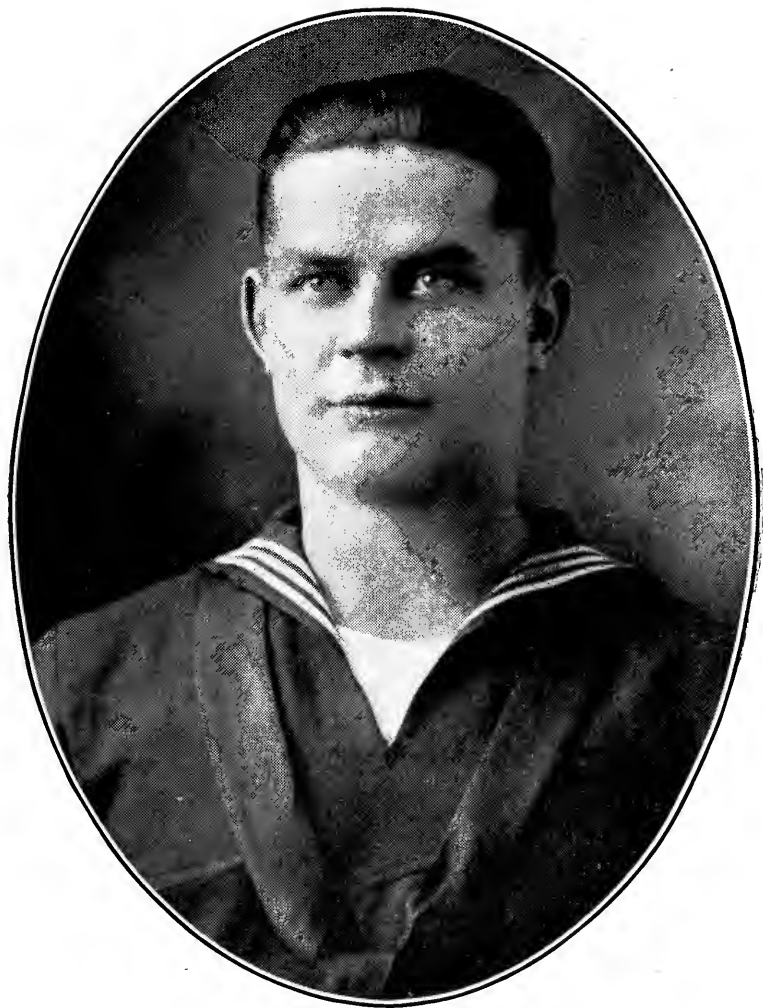
He was discharged March 26, 1918.



HERBERT WORTH JACKSON enlisted July 22, 1918 in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He was in the naval training camp at League Island until he was discharged from active service April 4, 1919, subject to the call of the government at any time during his four year period of enlistment.



CHARLES CRAWFORD KELLY enlisted December 3, 1917. He was on duty in the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and at Tullytown, Pa., until he received his discharge June 25, 1919. His rank was chief yeoman U. S. Naval Reserve Force.



WILLIAM SHETLINE KIDD enlisted April 21, 1917; he was turned down August 22, 1917, and re-enlisted May 18, 1919. He was in the First Regiment Naval Aviation and received his training at Gulf Port, Mississippi. Christmas day, 1919, he was relieved from active duty.



RODNEY KING enlisted in the U. S. Navy April 23, 1917. He was first sent to League Island Navy Yard, then to Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May N. J. Early in 1918 he put to sea on the S. S. Aragon as a midshipman. A few months later he received his commission as ensign. He then shipped over on the U. S. S. George Washington and served on her for fifteen round trips. Outside of meeting some very important people, travelling all over Europe, and having a few submarine scares, he said his service in the Navy was very monotonous.



ARTHUR JAMES LINDENMAYER enlisted July 5, 1918, in the U. S. Naval Reserve Forces. He was trained at the U. S. Naval Station "Great Lakes," at Great Lakes, Illinois. He was not sent overseas, but became an instructor and taught seamen the proper way to handle small boats. He was released from active service December 12, 1918.



Photo by De Vaur

NELSON O. LYSTER, JR., enlisted in the Navy in August, 1917. He was stationed at League Island, New London, Conn., Submarine Base, Quincy, Mass., and served as a machinist on duty on the "O-6" submarine.

He had many thrilling experiences and was both gassed and wounded, but not seriously.



WILLIAM S. MCCONAGHY enlisted in the U. S. Navy, April 5, 1917, one day prior to the declaration of war. He received his training at the Great Lakes Training Camp and on the Battleship Missouri. As his enlistment was for four years, he is still in service.

He is now with the Pacific fleet.



ERNEST LA PLACE MCKENNA enlisted in the Navy April 20, 1918. He was encamped at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J.; Pier 19, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Navy Yard; and Charleston Navy Yard, S. C. On July 26, 1918, he received the rating of quartermaster, 3rd class. He was discharged February 6, 1919. Ernest voices the sentiment of many others when he says: "I am glad I had the experience, but I would not want to go through it again."



HORACE WALTON MCKISSICK enlisted in the Navy, November 14, 1917. He was encamped at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May; at Lewes, Delaware and at League Island.

He was made a gunners mate, third class, and was discharged in March, 1919.



ROBERT P. MERCER enlisted June 16, 1917, in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He received his training in the U. S. Naval Training Camp at Seattle, Washington. He spent five months in sea service on the U. S. S. "Anniston," doing patrol duty and convoy duty. In February, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of pay clerk. January 24, 1919, his discharge was granted.



ROBERT WILLIAM STOCKTON PILLING is a midshipman in the U. S. Navy. He received this rank from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he will now continue his studies.



ALBERT CECIL POWELL enlisted December 3, 1917, in the U. S. Navy, in Naval Aviation. While in training, he spent three months in the Philadelphia Navy Radio School, one month in New York City, and five months on a submarine chaser from New London, Conn. He held the rank of chief petty officer, U. S. N. He was in active service at Cape May Naval Air Station for six months; during this time he was in the air most every day. He patrolled the coast up and down for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and went out to sea for one hundred miles. His flights were mostly made in the Type H-12 navy seaplane; sometimes in dirigible balloons. He was in the initial trip made by the navy's dirigible balloon C-2. Five of the planes from their station flew over New York City at the time the fleet returned from Europe. Chief Petty Officer Powell was discharged February 12, 1919.



EUGENE H. POWELL enlisted June 7, 1917, in the U. S. Naval Air Service. While in training in America he was at Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola, Fla. He spent fourteen months overseas, with headquarters at Paris, Dunkirk, France, and Zeebrugge Mole, Belgium. He was nine months under shell fire and was slightly wounded in an air raid at Dunkirk. His company was shelled from the front and raided from the sea along the coast.



CHAUNCEY VENARD ROELOFS enlisted December 12, 1917. He spent about one month at the Wissahickon Training Camp, after which he was transferred to the U. S. N. Section Base at Cape May, N. J. and made Storekeeper 1st Class U. S. N. R. F. Here are kept sub-chaser engine parts. During the submarine scare along the Atlantic coast, he was on board the U. S. S. Itasca, which acted as a tender to a submarine chaser flotilla. He is still in service, but hopes to be a civilian by August 15, 1919.

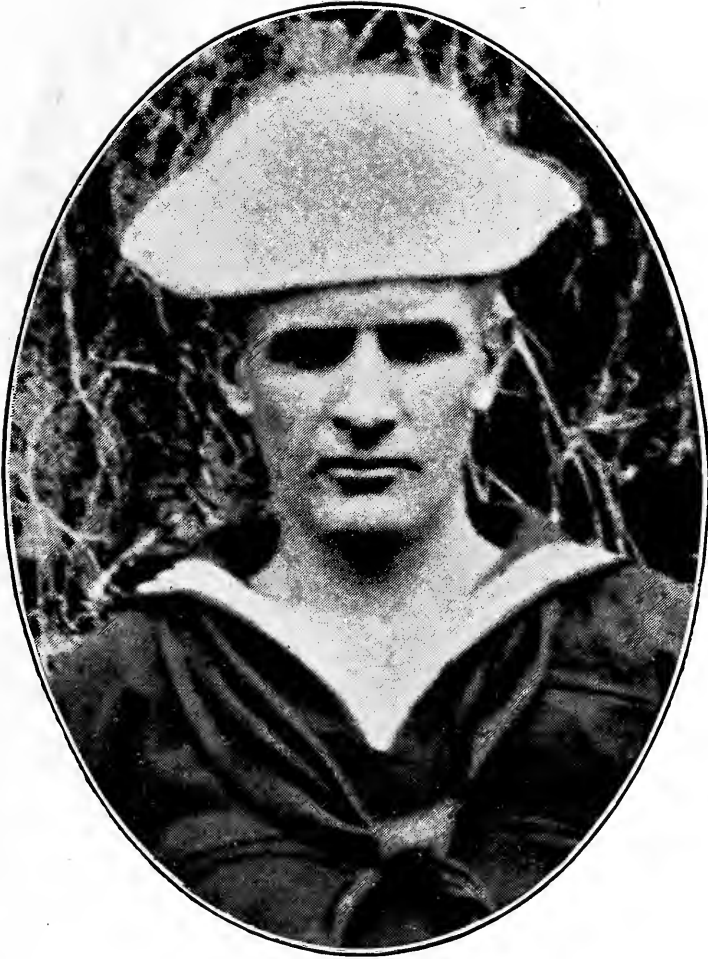


WILLIAM J. ROCHFORD, Q. M. First Class, enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, November 7, 1917, and was released from active service on April 5, 1919. He served three months on shore duty and fourteen months at sea, stationed two months at Cape May, N. J.; two weeks at Philadelphia, and two weeks at Bay Ridge Barracks, Brooklyn. He served on the U. S. S. Emerald, a converted yacht, for ten months, doing convoy duty and submarine control. He saw action with U-boats during their raids on the Atlantic coast during the summer of 1918. Later Sailor Rochford was transferred to the U. S. S. E. L. Doheny III, which carried oil from Texas and Mexico to Italy, Austria and other ports on the Mediterranean Sea. After four months on the Doheny he was transferred to Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. He returned home uninjured.



Photo by De Vaux

GUSTAVUS MULLER SPROUL enlisted in the Navy August 2, 1914, and re-enlisted August 21, 1918, for a period of one year. He was in training in the Norfolk Navy Yard, on the U. S. S. Ohio, and later on the U. S. S. Kansas. He was sent to Hampton Roads to do neutrality duty when the German ship Prince Eitel Frederick was interned. He is now a boatswains mate, first class. He spent eleven months in foreign waters.



DE FORREST WILLARD SKILLING enlisted in the Navy April 2, 1917. He served on the S. S. Beale, M. S. No. 1; S. S. Delaware, S. P. 467. Then he was transferred to Pelham Bay Training Station, Long Island. From here he was granted a furlough home to await travel orders. While home he became a victim of the "flu" and died October 12, 1918. His loss was keenly felt, for he was highly esteemed by all who knew him.



RUSSEL CLAYTON STOKES enlisted March 29, 1918. He was put in the training station at Newport, R. I. until July 14, 1918. He then left Halifax on an English cruiser which convoyed twenty-two transports. While but two days out of England, under American destroyer convoy, an attempt was made by four submarines to sink their ship. The destroyers finished the submarines. He next landed at Plymouth, England, where he took train for Inverness, Scotland. He was only at Inverness one week, when he was transferred to his present ship, the S. S. Shawmut. On this vessel he made thirteen mine-laying trips, and after the armistice was signed they sailed to Weymouth, England. December 14, 1918 they were again on their way to U. S. A., by way of the Azores and Bermudas. After having a furlough from Boston, they sailed to Norfolk, Virginia, where they took aviation stores, as they were used as "Mother Ship" for aviation. Their next port was Guantanamo, Cuba, where they stayed with the fleet most of the winter. He says, "As we fuelled the planes, wherever they flew we touched, Port-au Prince, Haiti, and Kingston, Jamaica." After arriving at Hampton Roads they were detailed to go overseas to Lisbon, Portugal, to stand by for the NC-4. As soon as she arrived there, they fuelled her and repaired some small details. After the NC-4 left for Plymouth, England, the U. S. Shawmut sailed homeward.



FRANK JOSEPH SULLIVAN enlisted in the U. S. Navy in October, 1917. He was in training at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and from there sent to an officers' training school in Washington, D. C. He remained here only a few days, when he passed his examination for ensign and was sent to Akron, Ohio, as paymaster for the Goodyear Rubber Co. He remained in that capacity until May 1, 1919, when he was discharged. One month afterwards he received his commission as junior lieutenant.



HORACE TODD UMSTEAD enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, March 29, 1918.

He received his training at the Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pa. During his enlistment he was attached to the office of the Naval Coast Inspector, which office had cognizance of all boats built for the U. S. Navy on a cost plus basis. His rank was yeoman first class. Yeoman Umstead was released from active service April 26, 1919.



J. KIRBY WALTON enlisted July 13, 1918, but was not called until September, 1918. He was in Company D, 2nd Regiment, Naval Aviation. He was in training at Gulf Port, Miss., until the time of his discharge January 13, 1919.



JOHN WESLEY WARE enlisted February 25, 1918. He was in training at League Island and Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May. He served on the Submarine Chaser, No. 74, patrolling from Bay Head to Cape May, until the armistice was signed, after which he was on duty at League Island until he was discharged, December 6, 1918.



RICHARD MORTIMER WARE enlisted in the Navy April 7, 1916. He was first stationed at Key West, and later served on the submarine chaser, No. 3. In 1917 the Government sent him to Columbia University on account of ability shown in his work. His course there covered six months, and he was graduated a first class machinist. His work during the war was that of patrolling the Southern waters. After the armistice was signed he sailed up the Mississippi river, visiting all the large cities in that section, soliciting recruits for the Navy. Machinist Ware had many thrilling experiences. At one time, together with three other boys from their ship, "Vidofner," he volunteered to round Cape Hatteras. Their engine gave out when out some distance from shore, and after each in turn had tried to remedy the trouble, the Captain told them to prepare to leave their vessel and take to the water. This they did, but at the last minute the difficulty was removed and their engine took them to shore.



WILLIAM LEWIS WATKIN, of North Maple Ave., enlisted in the Navy April 27, 1917. He was encamped at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J., and later transferred to the naval base at Lewes, Del. From this base he served on the U. S. S. Morrill, which was their flagship for mine sweepers. He was released from active duty February 8, 1919.



HENRY THOMAS WATSON enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserves in June, 1918. He was put in Company 15, Isolation Regiment, and was in training at Pelham, N. Y., until October, 1918. He just reached France and was assigned to battle lines when the armistice was signed. He remained overseas until June, 1919.



JOHN ROGER WHITEHORN left school in 1908 at the age of seventeen and took a two years' course on the school ship "Adam" and thus became thoroughly grounded in the science of seamanship, both steam and sail. His first position on graduating from the "Adams" (third in class) was a quartermaster, from which he was rapidly promoted to second, first officer, and finally received master papers for all oceans, together with pilots licenses for all the larger seacoast cities of the country."

When the war broke out, he enlisted in the navy as first lieutenant and was promptly promoted to lieutenant-commander, which position he held until the termination of the war, being in command of the U. S. S. "Choctaw," during which service he made frequent trips to and from Scotland and other points in the war zone carrying depth bombs, gasoline, ammunition, etc., for the allies. During his trips he had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapès. On one occasion, while sailing west, a violent storm, lasting for several days, caused the rivets to give way and open up several plates. He was 600 miles off the Irish coast.

This compelled him to change his course and put back to Scotland, where he finally arrived only by the vigorous use of the pumps.

Lieutenant Commander Whitehorn thus relates one of his experiences :

"We had loaded a heavy cargo for Ponta Del Gada, Azores, for the American Naval Base No. 3. A few days after leaving New York we encountered heavy westerly gales, and as we were loaded down to the loading line scales, we were very deep in the water. Besides having the holds full of cargo we were given about 2400 cases of gasoline and 250 depth charges, which were put on the forward deck of the vessel. During the heavy weather the gasoline came adrift and for a while there was a terrible time on board. We lost all but about 750 cases and the great risk was that the depth charges would become loose and go over the side and blow us up. Fortunately the lashings held and with plenty of oil being used we came out O. K. At that time heavy seas were washing over us and I had the misfortune to be taken overboard, but as we were going slowly the next wave threw me back on board my vessel. After that trip we went to Norfolk and loaded anywhere from 1200 to 1700 mines, which were filled with T. N. T. This was a dangerous cargo as it meant annihilation, if a torpedo or even a shell should explode on board. We did not see any submarines but had them all around us, according to the wireless warnings we received from time to time. When the channel steamer 'Leinster' was torpedoed, I was approximately 13 miles from her. I was shortly afterwards promoted to lieutenant-commander and had command of my own vessels up to the time of release from active duty."

JOHN BUCKLEY was an engin in the U. S. Navy. He received his training at Pelham Bay, and was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until the time of his discharge in the early summer of 1919.

EUGENE ADOLPH JOCHMAN enlisted in the Navy, October 15, 1915. He was on the U. S. S. Illinois and served at Vera Cruz during the Mexican trouble. He is now at Miami, Florida, taking care of supplies. He received the rank of chief-petty officer-yeoman. He was seriously ill with the flu, but recovered. He will get his discharge on January 24, 1920, his 22nd birthday.

JAMES JOSEPH MILLOY was drafted into service in June, 1918. He had served in the Navy since early boyhood, but had left it about a year previous to his induction into the Army. He was in training at Upton, N. Y., about one month, when he was sent overseas; there he was placed in Camp Covington, France. At present time (August 1, 1919) he has not returned to America.



FREDERICK ALBERT BONSALE enlisted August 25, 1918, in the United States Merchant Marine. He reported at Boston and was assigned to the S. S. Meade. This vessel was a transport during the Spanish-American War, and was sunk off the coast of Florida. It was raised early in 1915, overhauled at Newport News, and sent to Boston to be used as a receiving ship for the Merchant Marine. He was later transferred to the S. S. Governor Dingley.

Seaman Bonsal made about eight trips to Maine and in the vicinity of Boston-Marblehead, Charleston and Boston. Along the Maine coast the ship docked at Boothbay Harbor, North Haven, Eastport, Rockland, Camden, Portland and Southport. He was next transferred to the S. S. Calvin Austin. Finally his passports were made out and he was recommended for a ship going to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. On the 13th of November they left Boston for Norfolk. There they did transport service, taking troops from the S. S. President Grant and S. S. America. Around Thanksgiving they did some recruiting at the great factory at Hopewell, Va., owned and operated by Du Ponts. On their return to Norfolk it was found that no ship would sail to South America for some time, so he was made a first-class yeoman aboard the S. S. Minnesota. He was then granted leave in order to be home for Christmas. This was afterward made an indefinite furlough and his discharge was issued February 13, 1919.



"I, ARTHUR JOSEPH O'BRIEN, enlisted in the Merchant Marine Service on the 1st of August, as a seaman, making my first trip down the coast from Philadelphia to Savannah. My experience in this new position was indeed unusual. My duties were to wash the decks, shine the brass, help to paint the ship, etc., all of which was hard at first, but the thought that you were doing something to enable the combined efforts of the allied forces directly or indirectly to down the Prussian iron hand, no matter how little or how great your task may have been, made it easily accomplished.

"As time passed, I, having been attentive to my duties, was successful in being promoted to a chief quartermaster, giving me a rating in the Merchant Marine Service as a junior officer. My duties here were the steering of the vessel, standing a watch of four hours on and four hours off duty while at sea, and a twelve-hour watch when in dock. This, of course, was a much more interesting position, as you had the opportunity to watch closely, navigation.

"I was then given my foreign passports and was awaiting a call at any time to enter into the Foreign Transport Service when the armistice was signed, shortly after which I obtained my release from service."

MISCELLANEOUS





JAMES ALLEN enlisted June 1, 1918, in Field Artillery and attended the Coast Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He also attended the training school at Plattsburg, N. Y. He was a member of the 35th Training Battery, attached. He was not sent overseas, and was discharged December 14, 1918.



HAROLD ANDERSON enlisted June 15, 1918. He was in Motor Truck C. N. 495, Motor Supply Train No. 421 in Quartermaster's Corps. He was in Camps Lafayette, Easton, Pa., and Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., until September 13, 1918, when he sailed for overseas. Corporal Anderson landed in Glasgow, Scotland, then traveled through England and France, carrying wounded soldiers. He went with convoy ambulances to the fighting line on the border of Germany. He was then sent to Rochefort to take food supplies from ships to camps. The German prisoners loaded and unloaded the motor trucks—mostly boys of fifteen, and old men. After this, he was sent to La Palliss; there the trucks were loaded with stone and taken one hundred miles to repair the destroyed roads. Two months ago he was transferred to Brest, France, where his work has been conveying the dead from the camp to the cemetery. Finally, he contracted scarlet fever and is now (August 15, 1919) in Camp Hospital No. 33 with that disease.



RUSSELL MORRELL ANDERSON enlisted May 14, 1918. He was in Battery D, 30th Field Artillery, 10th Division, U. S. A. He was trained at (1) 4th O. T. S., Camp Custer, Michigan; (2) Training Battery, F. A. C. O. T S., Camp Taylor, Kentucky; (3) Camp Funston, Kansas; (4) 47 Class School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, August 31, 1918.

Lieutenant Anderson was discharged March 15, 1919.



EUGENE THOMAS BAKER enlisted March 21, 1918, in Company C, 32nd Engineers, 86th Division, U. S. A. He was in training at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., until May 1, 1918, when he was discharged on account of poor physical condition.



ALBERT MOORE BARTRAM was a first lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, stationed in Washington, D. C. He enlisted September 4, 1918, and was discharged December 2, 1918.



NOBLE F. BEACHAM enlisted September 18, 1918, in Motor Truck Company, 557, Command 41, 1st Road Regiment. He was encamped for training at Camp Johnston, Florida; Camp Hill, Virginia, and Army Base, Norfolk, Virginia. He was discharged May 26, 1919. The *Ladies Home Journal* of November and December, 1918, contained two pages each of "stickers" appropriate for putting on the outside of letters mailed to our soldiers and sailors. These were all designed by Noble Beacham. Thus, in this way he performed a very unique patriotic service with his artistic talent.



LUCIAN WATSON BEATTY enlisted in the American Red Cross, March 5, 1918. He first had charge of Red Cross work in connection with Camp No. 15, located at Codford, England, then in military relief work at Winchester, and was there appointed director of naval services with headquarters in London. He was commissioned lieutenant and advanced to captain.



GILLAS PALMER (BECHLAR) enlisted the beginning of January, 1918, from Dallas, Texas, where he has made his home for several years. He was in the Quartermaster's Machine Corps at Fort Bliss, Texas. The following April he was transferred to Camp Jesup, Ga., and placed in Motor Transport Corps Repair Shop, Unit 305, and remained there until after the armistice was signed. He received his commission as first lieutenant.



PRIVATE JOHN ADAIR BOYD, of Toronto, Canada, went overseas with the P. P. C. L. I. in 1917. He took part in the Battle of Lens, but soon afterward was sent to a hospital in England, with trench fever and rheumatism. He did not get out of the hospital until after peace was declared.

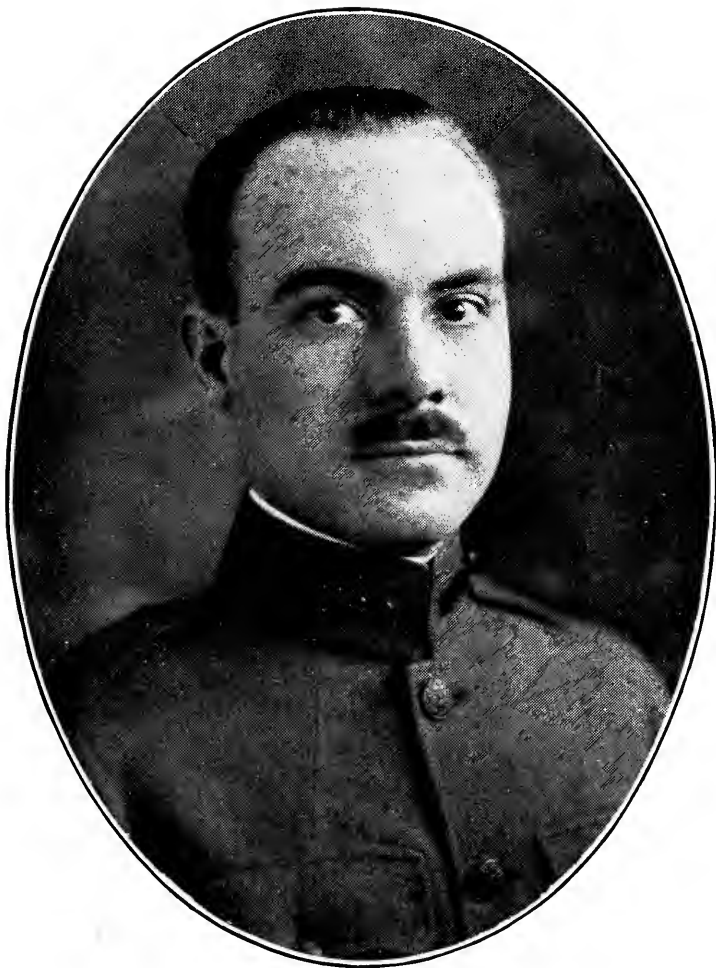
The P. P. C. L. I. (Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry) was a battalion named in honor of the daughter of the Duke of Connaught. It was among the first to leave Canada and only about ten of the original number returned.



Photo by De Vaux

WILLIAM LAIRD BROWN was commissioned August 31, 1917, in the Ordnance Department of the Small Arms Division.

He was stationed at New Haven, Conn., to inspect small arms, ammunition and trench warfare material in the Winchester R. A. Company. Is not yet discharged (July 15, 1919).



OLIN DODD BRYAN enlisted in April, 1917, in the Naval Reserve Brigade. He was trained at Camp Sheridan, Ill., in the Cavalry Training School.

He went overseas Christmas, 1917, as a first lieutenant in 32nd Division, U. S. A., Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Bryan spent nine months overseas, and was engaged in the Battle of Chateau-Thierry, and was in action along the Vesle River after spending some time in training at Saumer, France.

He returned home uninjured in January, 1919, and was sent to Camp McClellan, Ala., as an instructor.

He was discharged in March, 1919.



PAUL CALLOW enlisted April 12, 1917, was a member of the 117th Trench Mortar Battery, 42nd (Rainbow) Division. He received his training in this country in Camp Mills, N. Y., Camp Merrit and Camp Meade, Md. Paul spent eighteen months overseas and was in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Champagne, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Luneville Sector. He returned home unwounded and was discharged May 3, 1919.



KENNETH CARSKADDON enlisted April 29, 1918. He was in the 25th Company, 7th Trench Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A. He was in training at Camp Lee, Virginia, when the armistice was signed, and was discharged November 23, 1918.



WALTER RALEIGH CLIFFE, JR., enlisted April 21, 1917, in the S. S. W. 554. He received his training at Allentown, Pa., after which he spent sixteen months overseas. He was in the engagements at Somme, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm. On April 22, 1919, he received his discharge.



CHARLES HERBERT COBLE enlisted June 15, 1918, in the 55th Company of the 20th Regiment of Engineers. He was in training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., until he was discharged, June 14, 1919.

He was graduated from our High School in June, 1916.



EDMUND GARRETSON COOK enlisted November 9, 1914, in the English Army. He was a member of the Fourth Battalion of the British Grenadier Guards. He was one of Kirchner's first one thousand men.

He fell, wounded, as he was going "over the top" on the morning of August 1, 1917; was taken to Casualty Station, No. 61, in Flanders, where he died August 10th. At this station he was cared for by Base Hospital Corps, No. 10, of Philadelphia, which was presided over by a surgeon whom he knew, an officer in the American Red Cross.

He was a great favorite with the men in his regiment. As he fell his comrades wanted to take him to a place of safety, but he refused, saying, "Carry on, you fellows, never mind me." These words have been taken for the watchword at P. M. C., where he was a pupil. They named their summer camp for him.

The commander of his regiment wrote to his family, commending him for his coolness, bravery and courage.



J. LEWIS COURTER enlisted May 25, 1917. He was in Company C, 101st Field Signal Battalion, 26th Division U. S. A. He received no training in America, but was sent direct overseas, where he spent seventeen months and saw the following engagements: Secteurs, Chenins des Dames, Sector N. W. of Toul, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne. He was not wounded, but received the Croix de Guerre, the Distinguished Service Cross and additional divisional citation.



FREW DOUGLAS CRAWFORD enlisted in July, 1918. He was in Company A, 54th Pioneer Infantry. After a short period of training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., he sailed for France with the rank of sergeant. One week after landing in France, the outfit was in the Argonne, just in time for the activities which started there September 26. They were with the Engineers and Artillery most of the time until the armistice was signed, and found plenty of excitement. After the armistice was signed they took a hike of four days into Belgium. They did guard duty there until orders were received that they should move to Coblenz, Germany, with the Army of Occupation. This move was accomplished partly on foot and partly in box cars of the "40 homme, 8 cheveaux" variety. Sergeant Crawford was relieved from duty April 1, 1919 on account of physical disability and arrived in the United States, May 16. He was discharged in June, 1919.



FRED VAN BUREN DOLBIER enlisted June 6, 1917, in Company B, 305th Field Signal Battalion, 80th Division, U. S. A. For training he was encamped at Camp Lee, Va. He spent nine months overseas. Two months of this time he was brigaded with the British on the Somme Front. He took part in two drives on the Argonne Front; the first was the engagement of September 26, 1918, and the second was November 1, 1918. He was not wounded, and received his discharge April 15, 1919.



STEWART DUNLAP was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and was with them on the border at the time of the Mexican trouble in 1916. He attended the Officers' Training Camp at Niagara during the summer of 1917 and received his commission as second lieutenant. He was afterward promoted to first lieutenant. He was in the Machine Gun Company of the 8th Battalion, 3rd Division of the Regular Army. He went overseas April 2, 1918, and was in the following engagements: Aisne defensive, Belleau Wood, Champaigne-Marne defensive, St. Mihiel drive, Meuse-Argonne drive. He was in the Army of Occupation from December 15, 1918, until July 1, 1919, and at the present time (August 28, 1919) he is supposed to be in Italy, serving on the food commission, as when last heard from he anticipated this move.



Photo by De Vaux

ALOYSIUS EAGLE enlisted September 17, 1917. He was in training at Fort Jay, N. Y., until October 18, 1917, when he sailed for France. He was a member of Unit 201 of the Graves Registration Service. He held the rank of mechanic and did much courier work among the various registration units.

He was in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

Mechanic Eagle was discharged from Camp Dix July 24, 1919.



LOUIS J. EAGLE, chief mechanic, tells his own story as follows:

"I 'signed up' with the American Red Cross in January, 1918. I was informed that the American Red Cross was enlisting mechanics to serve with the Serbian Army. (The Serbians as a whole are agriculturally inclined.) There were fifty-four mechanics picked from different parts of the States, and they were assembled in New York City to be examined for this Balkan work. The unit was finally cut down to twenty-three men. We were shipped to France in February, and arrived in France on March 11. The unit first went to work in the city of Paris, and then we were sent to Marseilles to repair automobiles that had been in service four years. After repairing these cars they were sent to the front, and we were sent to Italy. We spent two weeks in Italy repairing cars, and left Italy for Salonica, Greece. In Salonica, Greece, I was promoted to chief mechanic. The cars at this time were used to care for refugees from Macedonia, Albania and Serbia.

"In July we were given orders to get all hospitals and hospital supplies ready for the advance. The Balkan advance started on the Doraïne front and the Bulgarians retreated through southern Serbia, leaving us to advance up through Babona Pall and Rheupell Pass. (These passes, previous to this time, were considered unpassable for automobiles and the Bulgarians used nothing but oxen and horses through this country.) We moved hospitals from Benitza, Macedonia.

to Uskub, Serbia, going through Monistir and Prelip. We noticed all the streets were named after German high officers. After leaving Prelip we drove through the great new Potsdam, which was at this time the base of supplies for the enemy. In our advance we noticed the terrible destruction of property and bridges, which necessitated our fording several rivers, including the terrible Black Vader river. On our arrival in Belgrade we were met with the terrible disease. The Serbian Army and the Jungo-Slavic Armies had advanced continually for thirty-six consecutive days, and in so doing had decreased their armies 50 per cent. The predominating diseases at this time were dysentery and typhus. The retreating armies had destroyed so many large homes and public buildings that the Serbians were forced to use the Crown Prince's home as a hospital and we had to cover the stone floors with straw that the sick men might have some place to rest. We were in Belgrade three days when the terrible typhoid epidemic broke out, and we were forced to load three and four dead bodies on a yoke of oxen at a time. (Owing to the scarcity of wood these men were buried without coffins, being covered with a blanket only). After the outbreak of this typhoid epidemic our forces were decreased over 75 per cent., the remaining six were assigned to three automobiles to ply between Salonica, Greece, and Belgrade, Serbia, to bring up medical supplies, as there were no medical supplies at this time in Serbia. Every British hospital was handling twice as many patients as had previously been arranged for, and just as we were about to get settled down, the Bulgarians surrendered and the whole army, including the Red Cross outfits and clerical, were marched to our rear in Kremijohn, Macedonia. It took about five to six days for this outfit, with complete transport and cooking paraphernalia, to pass a given spot; this meant the tying up of the roads on our return to Salonica, and we found it nearly impossible to average twenty miles a day. (I understand that St. Paul shook the dust of the Bulgarians from his feet on account of trouble, and I want to say that I thoroughly agree with St. Paul). After the surrender of the Bulgarians we were sent back to Salonica and discharged. After putting all cameons in first-class condition, we then proceeded home via Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Italy, Monte Carlo, France, and Canada. Arrived home January 1, 1919."

I had the pleasure of reading the commendation given to Mechanic Eagle by his major, S. A. Barden, Deputy Commissioner to Serbia.

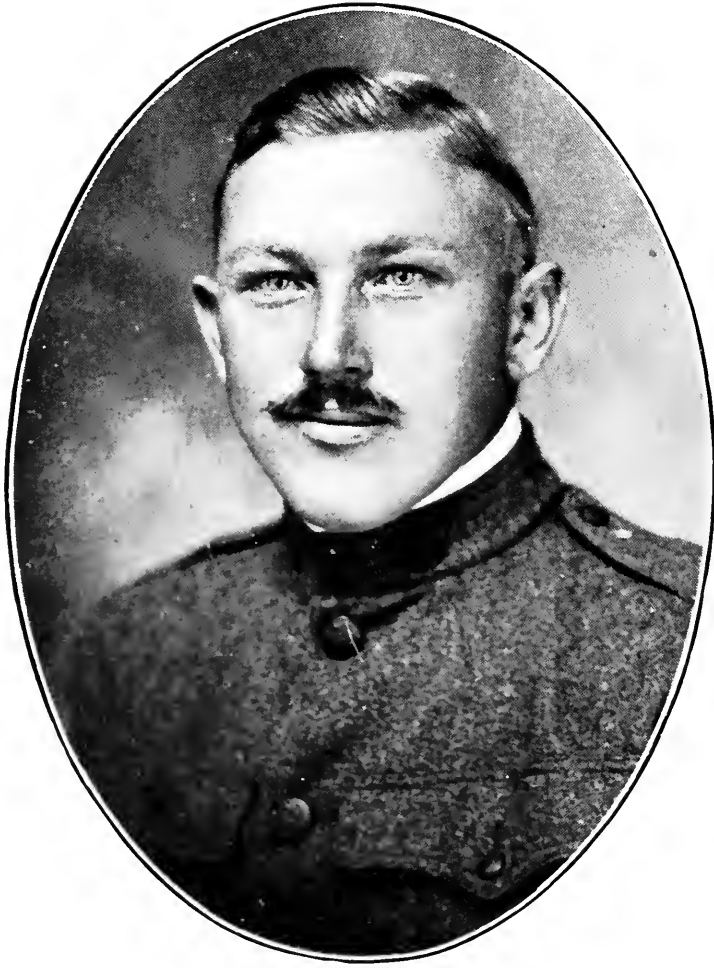


RALPH PENNOCK EARLE enlisted November 27, 1917, in the 25th Company, 446th Detachment of Railway Engineers. He was encamped at Camp Devens, Mass., until he went overseas in January, 1918. Entering as a private, on December 11, 1917, he was made a corporal; on July 1, 1918, he became a sergeant. When the American Engineers took up their work in France they found many small maps of the railroads, all of which were computed as to grade and resistance, on different scales. In unifying this system Corporal Earle proved his efficiency to such an extent that he was awarded promotion to the rank of sergeant. On August 7, 1918, he was made a first class sergeant. This was followed by the degree of M.E. Jr. November 29, 1918, and M.E. Sr. April 5, 1919. On May 12, 1919, he was made a second lieutenant.

At the present time Lieutenant Earle is still in France, but expects to be home in August.



RAYMOND JOSEPH ELLIS enlisted July 20, 1918 in Motor Transport Company No. 487. He was trained at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida and Fort Sill, Okla. He was not sent overseas and was discharged July 2, 1919.



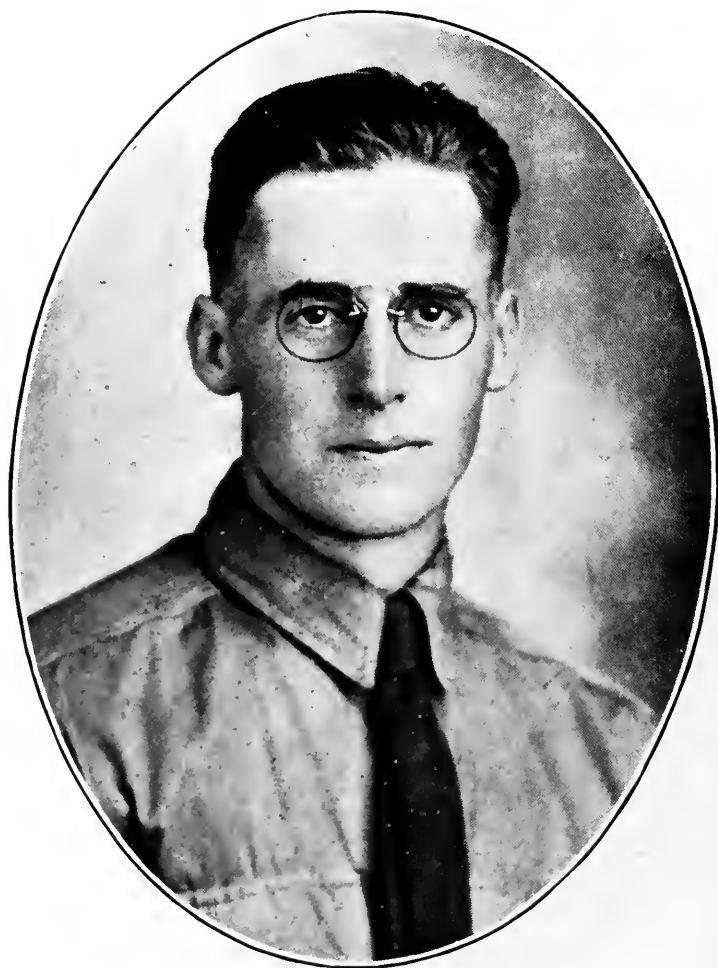
ROBERT ANTHONY ENDERLE enlisted May 10, 1916, in the National Guard of Arizona. He was sent to the Mexican border as a military police. When the World War broke out he was made a top sergeant in Company H, 158th Infantry, 40th Division, U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Kearney, California, and at Camp Mills, N. Y. Here he was promoted to second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Enderle went overseas in August, 1918. He remained overseas ten months; spent sixteen days in the firing line, and was wounded in battle.

Returning to America, he was discharged May 25, 1919. After visiting his mother in East Lansdowne, he again wended his way to the copper mines of Arizona, taking with him a life partner.



CLARENCE HALL EPPLESHEIMER, JR., enlisted September 12, 1918, in the 4th Observation Battery-Field Artillery. He was in the officer's training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, but when the armistice was signed he was more anxious to get home than he was to get a commission, so obtained his discharge November 21, 1918.



EDWARD WILLIAM FROST enlisted in the Signal Corps, April 17, 1918. Mr. Frost was teacher of manual training in the Lansdowne school and when he entered the service he became a member of a meteorological unit in the Science and Research Division U. S. A.

He was encamped at Camp McArthur, Texas, and College Station, Texas, and spent six months at Colombey les Belles, France. Mr. Frost graduated from the School of Meteorology A. and M. College, College Station, Texas. He was in the first detachment of fifty men to go to France from a U. S. Army school.



EUGENE CRAIG GREINER enlisted May 25, 1917. He was a member of the 36th Service Company of the Signal Corps. During training, he was encamped in New York City. He spent nineteen months overseas, but his duties did not call him into battle. He was discharged July 15, 1919.



EARL HART enlisted in March, 1918. He was first sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y., afterward to Camp Furlong, Columbus, New Mexico, where he is still in service, (September 10, 1919.) He is in Headquarters Troop, 12th Calvary, U. S. A.



WILLIAM A. HOFFMAN, JR., enlisted May 7, 1917, with Base Hospital No. 10, Second Army Corps. He spent twenty-three months overseas. Corporal Hoffman was one of the first three hundred Americans to go overseas after war was declared. He served with the British at Le Treport, France, caring for British, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Scotch, and toward the latter end of his service with the British had a few American patients.

He was ready to be commissioned in Artillery at Sonmur Artillery School when the armistice was signed.

He was discharged from Camp Dix April 22, 1919.



LEOPOLD HAUF, JR., enlisted January 3, 1918. He was a member of the Ordnance Corps, and after giving faithful service in that capacity he was transferred to Washington and served in the Quartermasters Corps. He received his discharge February 5, 1919.



JOHN KENNETH HOAG enlisted in June, 1916, in the New York National Guard. He was on the Mexican Border with Troop A, 1st M. G. Cavalry. After the declaration of the World War he was on patrol duty at the New York Aqueduct. He was in training at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C., and was commissioned second lieutenant in June, 1918. Lieutenant Hoag was quartermaster of the hospital on Staten Island. After the armistice was signed he was put in Army Transport Service and made two trips across. He was discharged June 21, 1919.



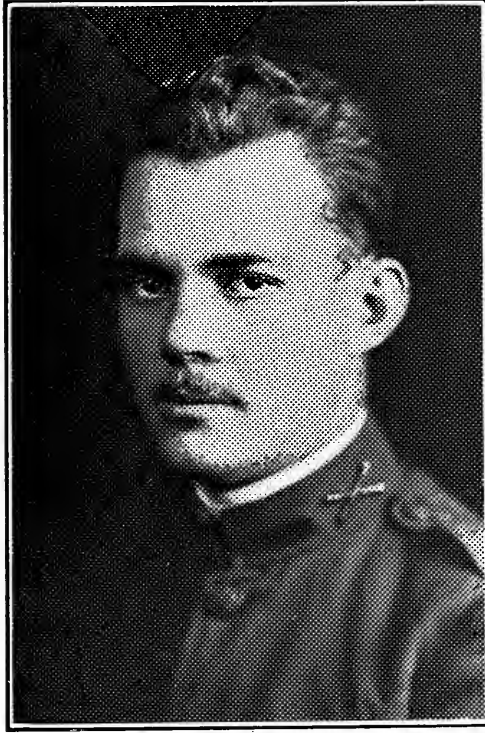
WILLIAM PAUL HOOD, JR. (Private), enlisted March 26, 1918. He was in Headquarters Troop Twelfth U. S. Cavalry; and received his training at Camp Furlong, Columbus, New Mexico. On October 10, 1918 he was transferred to the Central Infantry Officer's Training School, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, as a candidate for a commission in the U. S. Army, but upon the signing of the armistice, said school was closed and the eligible candidates were honorably discharged, November 30, 1918



CLARKSON TOMS HUNT enlisted June 2, 1918. He was accepted in Philadelphia and sent to Ft. Myers, Virginia, but later was rejected on account of his eyes. He then entered the training camp at Carnegie School of Technology, and was discharged December 21, 1918.



HENRY HUDSON HUQUENELE enlisted July 14, 1918, in Company F 41st Infantry. He was overseas eleven months. In January, 1919, he entered Graves Registration Service under Colonel Pierce, of Ridley Park, and in this service gained the rank of sergeant. Sergeant Huquenele was discharged July 12, 1919.



ROBERT F. IRWIN, JR. enlisted August 23, 1917. He was a member of the staff of the 40th Field Artillery in the 14th Division U. S. A. For training he was encamped in America at Ft. Oglethorpe, Camp Logan, Texas, Camp Doniphan, Okla., Camp Custer, Mich. He was not overseas and was discharged February 1, 1919.



J. WESLEY JOHNSTON enlisted August 2, 1917. He was in the Ordnance Depot, Company 4, until his arrival in France. He was then detached and served in Base Intermediate and Advance Sections. While in America he was encamped at Watervliet, N. F. He spent seventeen months overseas. He received his commission as a second lieutenant October 28, 1918.

Lieutenant Johnston was with the British three months in connection with ammunition supplies for American units brigaded with the British. He was in charge of an ammunition depot in Paris when the armistice was signed.



GEORGE CALDWELL JOHNSON, JR., enlisted in March, 1918, in the Royal Engineer Signal Corps, Egyptian Expeditionary Force. He enlisted in the Canadian-British Army at their Philadelphia headquarters, after rejection by the American Army and Navy recruiting offices, because of what later proved to be a slight temporary ailment, consequent upon a hospital operation for pleuro-pneumonia, performed at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, early in 1918. He felt impelled to do his part in helping his fellow-countrymen to win the war against Germany.

From Philadelphia he proceeded to a British training camp at Windsor, Nova Scotia, in March 25, 1918, and while there became a lance corporal. Later he sailed for England, where he became identified with the Royal Engineer Signal Corps of the British Army, and during his stay there had occasion to visit all parts of the British Isles. From England he proceeded via the Continent, through France and Italy, embarking from the latter country for Egypt via the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal. In Egypt his company served under General Sir E. H. Allenby. He is now stationed in Egypt, and in Palestine. He was in the Egyptian uprising in 1919.



HENRY M. JONES enlisted September 9, 1918. He was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, for training and assignment, but as the armistice was signed November 11th he was kept at Camp Lee until discharged, January 15, 1919.



JOSEPH KELLY enlisted August 15, 1918. He entered the Central Officer's Training School at Camp Lee, Va., but the armistice was signed before the expiration of the course of instruction, hence he failed to receive his commission. He was discharged November 17, 1918.



ALEXANDER KERR, JR., enlisted May 23, 1917. He was placed in the Quartermaster's Corps, Regular Army, and later was made a sergeant. He was sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, and there remained until he was discharged, April 9, 1919. Sergeant Kerr saw no battles, but while in Porto Rico he experienced an earthquake, and saw many sights which he says the folks at home could hardly believe to be true. He thinks his experience shows a fellow how good his home really is; "but," he continues, "I am ready to join the colors again, if Uncle Sam needs me."



LAWTON KING enlisted in July, 1917 and was sent overseas in November of the same year. April 5, 1918, he went to the front and remained in active service, without any relief, up to the time of the signing of the armistice. He was in four major operations, was gassed but not wounded. He reached home in good health, and is now back in the service, located in the office of the chief signal officer of the U. S. Army Meteorological Section, Washington, D. C. He received the rank of sergeant.



W. PAUL KING took the oath of allegiance April 13, 1917, at Fort Slocum, N. Y. and on the 23rd was shipped to Corozal, Panama. He was assigned to Battery E, 4th Field Artillery. This proved to be a mountain battery and they carried their guns on the backs of mules. In fact it was an old army outfit. Private King was the smallest man in the company and he said he felt a peculiar feeling creeping up his spine at their first reveille on the Isthmus lined up with giants. Panama has the plants and animals of the tropics. He says: "One could write a book on the adventures we had in the jungles. Things that were common occurrences you would scarcely believe to be true. But taking it all in all, I will say that the Panama jungle is not a fit place for a white man to soldier." He received the promotions to first class private, expert first class gunner and corporal. On September 23, 1918 he left the Isthmus for Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. There he became an instructor in riding and later obtained a commission in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps with the rank of second lieutenant. He was discharged January 13, 1919.



ADOLPH KORN enlisted in August, 1917 and was enrolled as a student in the R. O. T. C. at Camp Warden McLean, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, but after two weeks he resigned on his own volition, personal affairs needing his attention in Pennsylvania. The following April 12, he enlisted in the 45th Regiment of Engineers E. O. T. S. The outfit spent one night at Camp Meade, and the next morning was moved to a special camp not far from Camp Humphreys. There they built about two miles of railroad, being a real construction gang of about a hundred tents, but with the necessary military restraint added. On July 4, 1918 they started for overseas, reaching Newport News, Virginia, their debarkation point, the next morning.

The day before the outfit went across Sergeant Korn was one of four of the enlisted men picked to go to the Fourth Engineers Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Va. They reported there July 8th. He had at this time been advanced successively through the grades of private, first-class private, corporal and sergeant. After one month at Camp Lee the engineers' section of the officers training camp was sent to Camp Humphreys, Virginia. In September he was recommended for a commission as second lieutenant and was retained as an instructor at the officers' school, until he was discharged November 26, 1918, with the rank of second lieutenant in the Engineers' Reserve Corps.



RICHARD ANDERSON LANDES enlisted in August, 1918, and was placed in the 29th Company of the 6th Battalion in the officers' training school at Camp Lee, Va.

After the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, he was discharged.



WILLIAM STUART LANDES enlisted February 19, 1916. He was a member of the Headquarters Staff, 113th Infantry, 29th Division, U. S. A. His training in America was given at Camp McClellan, Ala. Previous to this he was on the Mexican border as a member of the National Guards; so he entered the war as a second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Landes was overseas eleven months, and took part in the following engagements: Defence of Center Sector, Haute Alsace; Meuse-Argonne campaign, including Battle of Ormont Farms; Bois de la Reine, Mollville Farm and Etrange Ridge. He was wounded in the Battle of Ormont Farm, Meuse-Argonne. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant on November 30, 1917. On November 13, 1918, he became a captain; and in April, 1919, he was recommended for promotion to major.

Captain Landes was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and also the French Croix-de-Guerre. Since his return home he has been made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

He was discharged from service May 28, 1919.



Photo by De Vaux

BENJAMIN J. LEWIS enlisted December 5, 1917. He was encamped at Camps Slocum, N. Y., Jos. E. Johnston, Florida, and Merritt, N. Y. He was sent overseas as a casual, but was there placed in Motor Transport Company 705. In this capacity he traversed a great part of France. He remained overseas fifteen months. At one time he piloted General Pershing through the S. O. S. for an inspection. He returned to America the latter part of July, 1919.



FREDERICK HOWARD LEWIS enlisted June 3, 1918. He was in the 70th Company 18th Battalion, Infantry, in the Replacement and Training Troops, Camp Grant, Ill. He was in training at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. He was given the rank of second lieutenant, Infantry U. S. A. Lieutenant Lewis was discharged December 6, 1918.



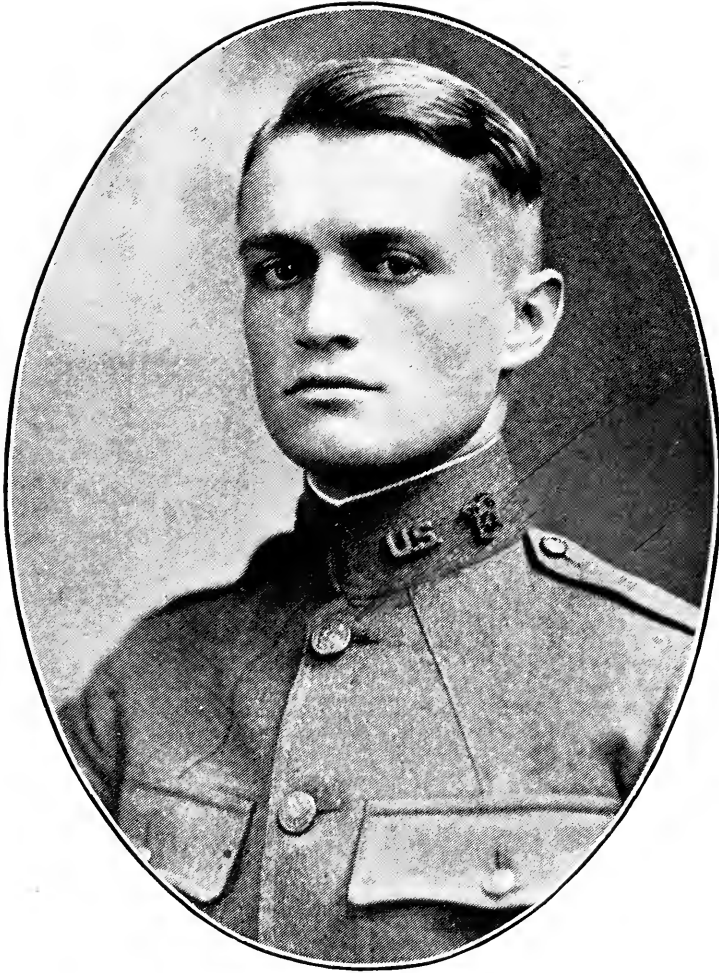
ROBERT ASCOUGH LIVINGSTON enlisted July 27, 1917. He was in Company E, 10th Regiment, Engineers. He was encamped in Washington, D. C., until sent overseas, where he spent seventeen months doing the work of an engineer, hence in no battle. He was discharged February 24, 1919.



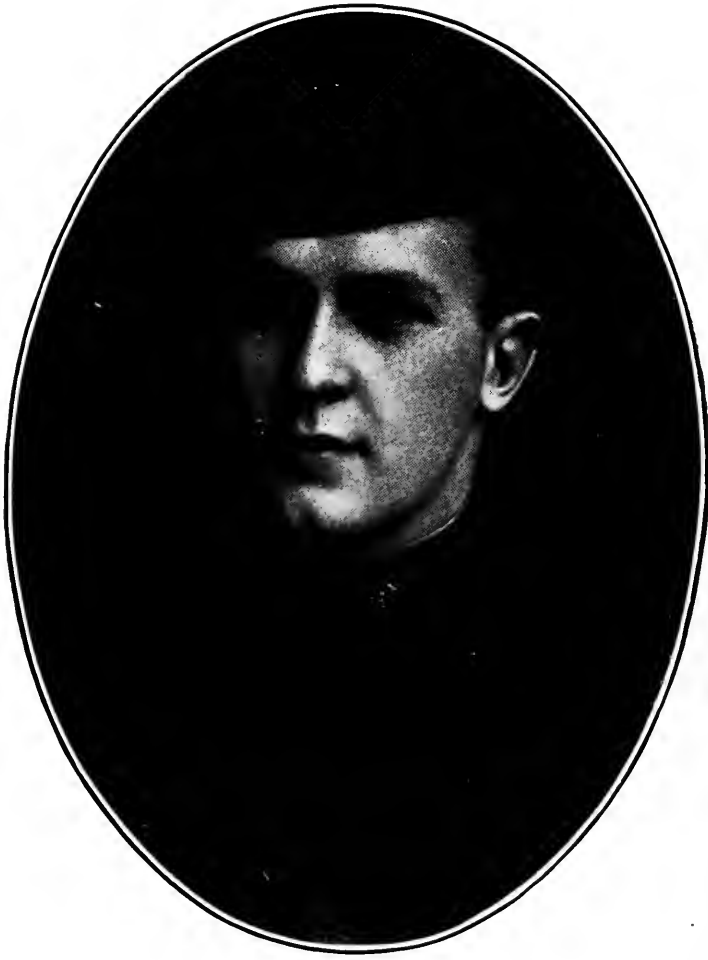
DANIEL LYNCH enlisted May 9, 1917. After being trained at Fort Howard, Md., Camp Admiral, Md., and Camp Meade he was made a sergeant and placed in Motor Truck Co., No. 36. After passing an examination for a commission in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, he was transferred to provost guard at Camp Meade December 11, 1918. From this camp he received his discharge June 30, 1919.



JUSTUS CARLILE MARTIN enlisted May 20, 1917. He was in Company K, 147th and 357th Infantry in the 37th, 41st and 90th Divisions U. S. A. He was in training at Plattsburg Barracks, N. J. and at Camp Merritt, N. J., receiving the commission of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Martin spent sixteen months overseas and was in the following engagements:—St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Ypres-Sys, and Ypres-Scheldt. He was twice wounded, first in the Meuse-Argonne and next in the skirmish at Raon 18 Etape, France, near St. Die. He was discharged April 17, 1919.



EDWARD WINSLOW MARTIN enlisted August 1, 1917. He was encamped at Marfa, Texas, and Jacksonville, Florida. He spent ten and a half months overseas, was in the 41st (First Depot) Division. He held the ranks successively of private, sergeant and second lieutenant. He reached America the middle of July, 1919.



HERBERT M. MATSINGER enlisted April 18, 1918, in the 320th Field Hospital 305th Sanitary Train, 80th Division, U. S. A.

He was in training at Camp Lee and spent one year overseas, Corporal Matsinger saw action in the following drives: Artois Sector, July 22nd to August 18, 1918; Flanders, St. Mihiel (Reserve) September 16th, Meuse, Argonne, September 25th to October 10th, and November 1st to November 7, 1918.

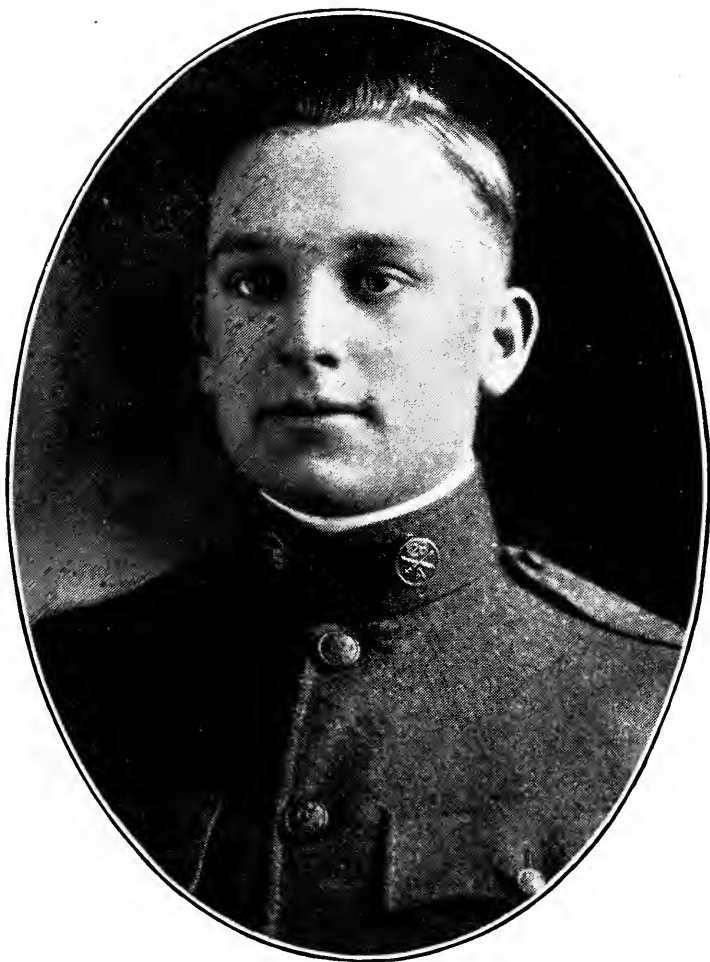
He was discharged June 10, 1919.



DONALD MCLEAN enlisted October 1, 1918. During the summer of 1917, he was in the government training school at Williams' College. He spent the year in Williams' College, then during the summer of 1918 he attended the training schools both there and at Plattsburg. After enlistment he entered the Fourth Officer's Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, October 15, 1918. He there received his commission as second lieutenant. Lieutenant Donald McLean was discharged in January, 1919, and he again took up his studies in Williams College.



ROBERT LOUIS MCLEAN, JR., enlisted August 27, 1917. He was in the Headquarters Company, 55th Infantry, 7th Division, U. S. A. He was in Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp MacArthur, Texas. At Oglethorpe he received his commission as second lieutenant. Lieutenant McLean spent eleven months overseas and was in the Second Army advance November 10 and 11. He returned to America the following June, and was discharged June 26, 1919.



WALTER L. MICHENER, JR., enlisted in April, 1917, in Battery A, 128th Field Artillery, 35th Division, U. S. A. He received his training at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.

Corporal Michener spent one year overseas; was in the Battle of Argonne Forest. He was sent over with signal detail three months in advance of his battery. After finishing courses in two artillery schools in France, he was sent to First Army Headquarters as private secretary to Major Meyer, of the General Staff. Previous to this, while leading a party of men to establish wires from the front lines to headquarters, he was gassed.

In January, 1919, he was operated upon for appendicitis, so spent three months in hospitals. In May, 1919, at Fort Riley, he received his discharge.



SIDNEY M. MORRISON enlisted in June, 1918, in the Royal Flying Corps. He went overseas at once, and was transferred to the 6th Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders, in the 51st Division of the British Army, Company A. His company did not get into action, although he was overseas eleven months. His last experience in Europe was an attack of "flu," and while in the hospital he lost his kilts, so we can only imagine how he looked as a Scotchman from his photograph. He was discharged in June, 1919.



ALLAIRE MONTGOMERY MURTON, of Winnipeg, Canada, enlisted January 5, 1916, in the First Army Troop Corps of the Canadian Engineers. He received his training at Camp Hughes, Manitoba, Canada.

He spent three years and two months overseas, arriving in France just before the Battle of Vimy Ridge, in March, 1917, and finished with Mons, November 11, 1918. He was discharged May 7, 1919. He was given the opportunity to visit Paris, Nice, Monte Carlo, Glasgow, and a great part of Belgium, in all of which places he was treated by the inhabitants with the greatest kindness.



ROBERT WALLAER NEALL enlisted September 6, 1918. He was in the Headquarter's Company, 36th Regiment, 41st Brigade, Coast Artillery. He was in Camps Dix, Eustes and Stuart and at Forts Monroe and Hancock. Was discharged December 7, 1918.



GERALD GRIFFIN PRENDERGAST enlisted October 1, 1917, in the Supply Company No. 310, O. M. C. Headquarters Supply Troops, First Army. He was encamped at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., until he went overseas, where he spent thirteen months. They had charge of supplying 77 per cent. of the A. E. F. He became godfather to a French girl, Mlle. Allemande, and afterwards served as best man at her wedding to Sergeant J. F. Doyle, A. T. S., from California. This young lady left Chateau Thierry when the great American drive started. Gerald was discharged July 29, 1919.



HAROLD GREBE ROBERTS enlisted November 30, 1917. He was in Company D, also in the Regimental Band of the 24th Engineers in the First-Second-Third Armies. He received his training at Camp Dix, N. J. and spent sixteen months overseas. He was in the following engagements: St. Mihiel, September 12 to 16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 13, 1918. He returned home unwounded, and was discharged June 12, 1919.



CHARLES JOHN SCHAPPET (Lieutenant) enlisted November 7, 1917. He was in Base Hospital, No. 100, Sanitary Corps. His training was received at Camp Sheridan, Ala. He received his commission August 13, 1918. Lieutenant Schappet spent nine months overseas. He has returned to America unwounded, and was discharged in August, 1919.



RAYMOND JOSEPH SCHAPPET enlisted August 14, 1918, in the Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Company No. 5, Automatic Replacement Draft. He was trained at Camp Lafayette, Easton, Pa., and Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. He was made company clerk of C. J. E. J. Co. He was not sent overseas and was discharged December 28, 1918.



JOHN SHAFFNER, JR., enlisted in May, 1918. In June, 1918, he went overseas and was made army field clerk, connected with general headquarters. He is still in France (August 20, 1919).



JOHN SHEDDEN SHOEMAKER enlisted in May, 1918, and spent four months in the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara. He was not called into service until September, 1918, when he was placed in the Quartermaster's Corps, and was on duty testing oils in Philadelphia and New York until December 7, 1918, when he was discharged.



ALBERT A. SIMPLER enlisted in August, 1917. He was in the Third Battalion Staff and Battery F in the 44th Artillery C. A. C. Army Artillery.

He received his training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Lieutenant Simplier was overseas fourteen months and was in active service most of the time from April 1 until November 11, 1918. He was discharged in February, 1919.



ROLAND ADAMS SIMPLER enlisted in October, 1918. He was in Company C, 340th Light Tank Battalion, Tank Corps, U. S. A. He was in Camp Polk, Camp Greene, and Camp Meade. Did not get overseas, and was discharged January 2, 1919.



CORPORAL EDWARD B. SPURR enlisted December 5, 1917, in Company C, 29th Regiment of Engineers, 2nd Army Troops. In America he was encamped at Columbus Barracks, Kelly Field, Texas; Morrison, Va., and Camp Devens, Mass. He spent nine months overseas.

Corporal Spurr was on the front two months and eleven days; he took part in the St. Mihiel Drive, which began September 12, 1918. In this battle he was slightly wounded. He was in the Army of Occupation and acted as interpreter for both French and German.

Corporal Spurr also saw service in Flash Ranging Section No. 2. He was discharged March 24, 1919.



ALBERT CAMPBELL STEWART, of Runnymede Avenue, enlisted April 2, 1918, in Battery A, 306th Regiment of the 77th Division, U. S. A. He was encamped for training at Camp Meade, Md. He spent one year overseas and was in the following engagements: Baccart Sector, July 15th to August 1st; Vesle Sector, August 11th to August 18th; Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18th to September 16th; Meuse-Argonne, September 26th to November 11th, 1918.

He was made a first class private; returned home April 29, 1919, and was discharged May 10th, without a wound.



HARRY STEWART, JR. (Aldan) enlisted November 19, 1917, in the First Army Artillery. For training he was encamped in Washington, D. C., Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and Camp Jackson, S. C. He was overseas from May 1, 1918, to May 22, 1919, and was engaged in the battles of Chateau Thierry, Argonne and Verdun. After the armistice was signed, the duty of taking the official photographer over the various battle fronts was assigned to him. In this way he obtained a valuable collection of photographs. He was discharged May 29, 1919.



WALLACE TINDALL STEWART enlisted August 1, 1917. He served in Battery B, 51st Field Artillery, 17th Division, U. S. A. He was in training on the Mexican border at Camp Stanley, Texas, at Camp Jackson, S. C., at Fort Sill, Okla., at Camp Bovie, Texas, and at Camp Doniphan, Okla.

He was promoted to sergeant Q. M. C. August 14, 1917; was transferred to the Field Artillery January 2, 1918; was promoted to sergeant of Field Artillery April 19, 1918, and was commissioned a second lieutenant Field Artillery June 1, 1918.

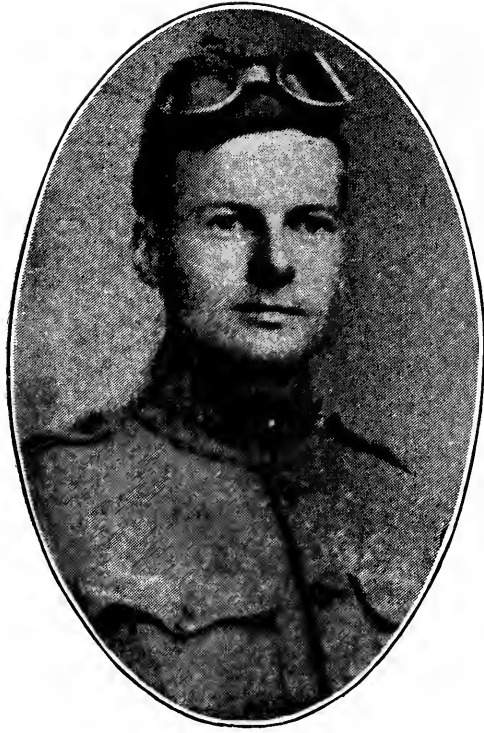
Lieutenant Stewart was discharged December 9, 1918.



WILFRED SINCLAIR STEVENSON, JR., enlisted May 17, 1917, in Company D, 19th Regiment Railway Engineers. He received his training at the Commercial Museum, 34th and Spruce Street, Philadelphia, after which he spent nineteen months and four days overseas. He completed a course at the Saumur Artillery School, qualifying for a commission in Field Artillery. The commission was not granted because the armistice was signed and the orders were given to grant no further commissions prior to date of completion of course. He was discharged March 31, 1919, with the rank of corporal of engineers.



JAMES HOLDEN WALTON enlisted September 19, 1917 in the Mounted Infantry, 79th Military Police Company. He was at Camp Meade from September 19, 1917 until July 8, 1918, when he was sent to France, with the rank of a first class private. Private Walton was in France from May 16, 1918, until May 16, 1919. He was discharged from Camp Dix on June 5, 1919.



REVEREND HAROLD C. WARREN was secretary of the Y. M. C. A. attached to the 29th Division, U. S. A.

He was overseas six months; on the Alsatian front, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse above Verdun.

After being discharged he returned to his chosen field of service in Walla-Walla, Washington.



RAYMOND WILLIAM WATSON enlisted May 29, 1918, in the 13th Company, 154th Depot Brigade. He was in training at Camp Meade, Md., until he died October 8, 1918, a victim of influenza. Raymond was a steady, industrious boy and gave promise of the same kind of manhood.



JOHN W. WEIGEL, JR., enlisted in August, 1917. He was stationed at Camp Logan, Texas, where he was assigned to the Auxiliary Remount Station No. 325. He was hopeful of reaching the other side soon, when he fell a victim to influenza and died October 10, 1918. John gave promise of a sturdy, upright manhood.



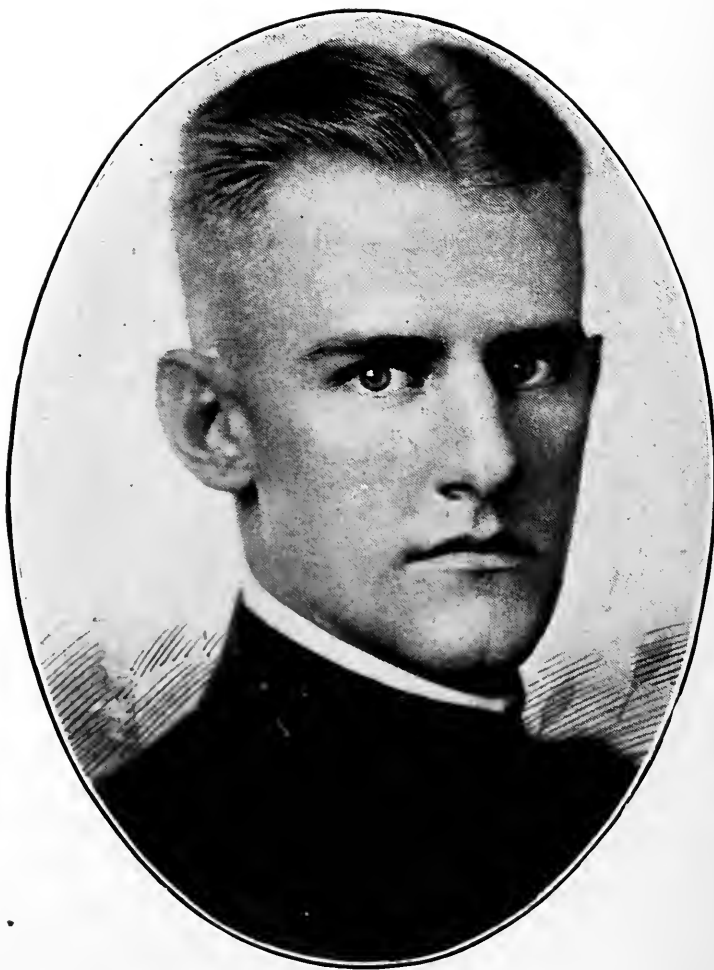
EDGAR MYERS WILSON enlisted January 12, 1918. He was first in the E. O. C. N. A. University of Pennsylvania. He was then in first Private Company, second Provincial Regiment, Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock. He then entered the Ordnance Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock; next the O. M. & R. S., Camp Raritan, N. M. He received his commission as second lieutenant, September 12, 1918. Lieutenant Wilson was discharged January 27, 1919.



Photo by De Vaux

JOHN M. WILSON enlisted April 27, 1918, in Company A 305th Ammunition Train, 80th Division U. S. A. In America he was encamped at Camps Lee, Va.; Hill, Va., and Dix, N. J.

He was overseas one year and was in the following engagements: St. Mihiel offensive (Corps Reserve) September 12 to 16, 1918, inclusive; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, to November 11, 1918, inclusive. He was discharged June 9, 1919.



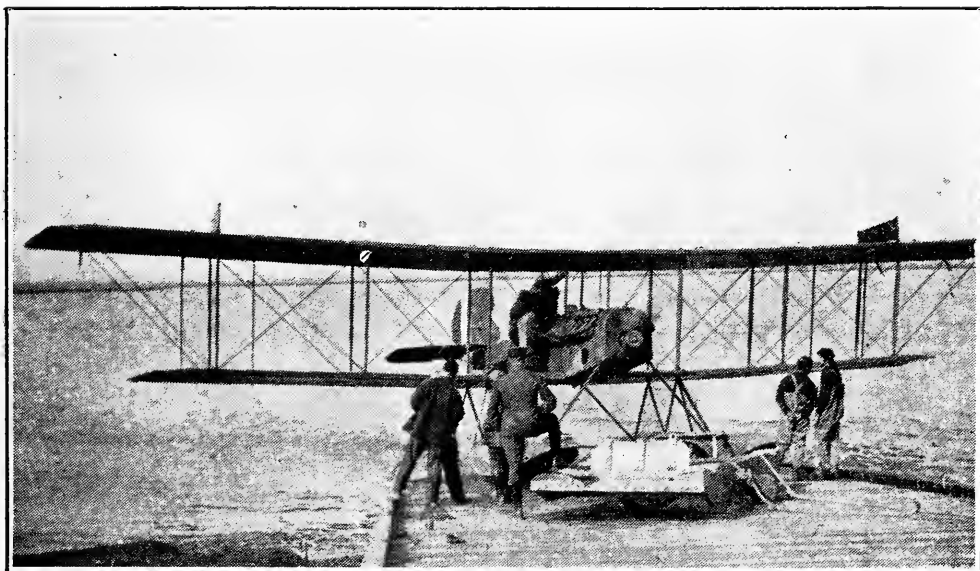
THOMAS COLE WRIGHT, First Lieutenant C. A. C., enlisted May 13, 1917. He was in Battery B, Fourth Trench Mortar Battalion of the Corps Artillery, 4th Army Corps. In America, he was trained at Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; Ft. Du Pont, Del., and Camp Eustis, Va. Lieutenant Wright was overseas from October 6th to January 18, 1919, but was not engaged in any battles. He returned to America and was discharged February 13, 1919.



JOHN WILLIAMSON ZIEGLER, JR., 101 East Greenwood Avenue, enlisted December 6, 1917. He was in the Supply Company of the 64th Artillery and C. A. C., 34th Brigade.

Williamson received his training at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, and was sent overseas July 14, 1918. He remained abroad until February 24, 1919, but was never called into active service, so returned home unharmed.

He was a pupil of the Lansdowne School for thirteen years; was a member of the famous class of 1915, which sent more boys into service than any other class.



AVIATION



ARTHUR LIVINGSTON BATTEN enlisted May 17, 1917. He was in the Fifth Air Park, First Pursuit Group, First Army. He was encamped at Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., and Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. He was overseas from July 18, 1919, until March 5, 1919. He was engaged in the St. Mihiel offensive. Private Batten reached home unwounded and was discharged March 27, 1919.



LOUIS M. BAYNE enlisted March 14, 1918, in the Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, Signal Officers. He was in training at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas; School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and at Mitchell Flying Field, Garden City, Long Island. Did not get overseas, and was discharged January 25, 1919.



Photo by De Vaux

THOMAS CLIFFORD BRADLEY enlisted October 2, 1917, in U. S. A. Aerial Photography (unassigned). He was encamped at Camp Upton, L. I., Madison Barracks, N Y., and Rochester, N. Y. He did not get overseas and was discharged December 19, 1918.



JOHN RALPH DONAGHY enlisted May 17, 1918. He was in the 866th Aero Squardon, Air Service. He was in training at Garden City Camp, L. I., N. Y., where he was a corporal, then acting sergeant in Camp Maintenance Department. He did not get overseas and was discharged February 7, 1919.



ROBERT ALEXANDER FERGUSON, JR., enlisted June 15, 1917. He was in the Army Ambulance Service and also in the Army Air Service, Squadrons 336, 827 and 836. In America he was encamped at Camp Crane, Allentown, and Mitchell Field, Long Island, New York. He spent nine months overseas and was discharged April 3, 1919.



HERBERT DOLLARD FRAATZ made application to the Adjutant General of the War Department for a commission in the aviation section of the U. S. Army August 30, 1917. He was examined at Essington, Pa., October 10th, and in the afternoon of the same day had a physical examination at the University of Pennsylvania. He was sent to Camp Dix for transfer through the Infantry into the Signal Corps. He served a few months as a photographic instructor, and then was transferred to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., for duty in the radio research laboratories. April 1, 1918, he reported by order of the War Department to the School of Military Aeronautics, Ithaca, N. Y. He graduated from this school and was sent to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas. From there he was transferred to Ellington Field, Texas, thence to the School of Fire, Sa Leon, Texas. He graduated from a five-weeks' course there and was sent back to Ellington Field. Lieutenant Fraatz was discharged from the Regular Army in January, 1919.



THOMAS K. HANNUM enlisted April 17, 1917, in the Navy. After spending one year in this service he resigned and entered the Air Service. Thomas received training, while in the Navy, at Cape May; while in the Air Service at Dallas, Austin, Texas, and at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

He was discharged December 16, 1918.



WILMER M. HANNUM enlisted September 8, 1917, in the 45th Aero Squadron. He received his training in Air Service at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., and was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Sergeant Hannum was discharged January 21, 1919, and returned to his home on Rigby Avenue.

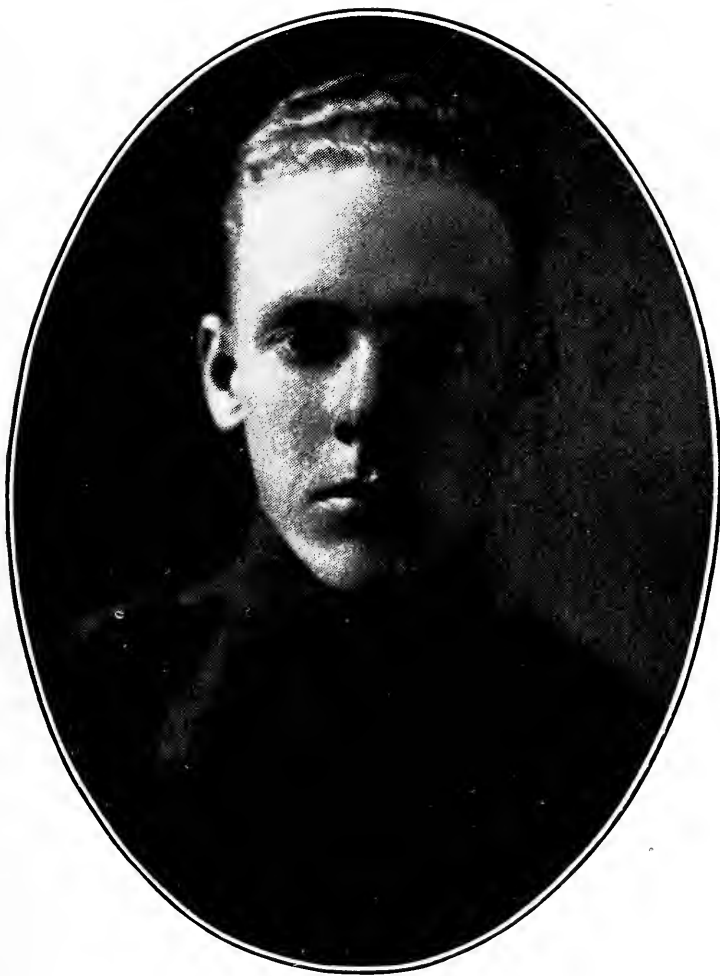
This avenue, only about 450 feet long, was the most loyal street of Lansdowne. Eight boys were in service from this block.



JAMES H. KENNEDY enlisted in Aviation July 8, 1917. He was overseas fourteen months. For training he attended the Ground School at Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio. He went overseas October 27, 1917, and was in Foggia, Italy, at the American Aviation Camp (Campo di Aviazione Sud) from November, 1917, until October, 1918. He was an instructor five months of that time. In October he went to the Italian Front, participating in the last offensive (Battle of the Piave). He received the Croce al Merito di Guerra from the King of Italy. He made three trips over the Alps, after the armistice was signed, carrying bread to the people in the devastated areas, which were cut off from all supplies, Caproni planes were used for all bombing expeditions. Lieutenant Kennedy was among the first Americans to arrive in Italy, and was sent to the school there to receive his flying instructions. He did no flying in this country. After completing his course in May, 1918, he was retained at the school as instructor of the new boys who had just arrived. He received his training from Italian instructors, there being no American teachers at that place. He and two others remained at the school until October, 1918, when Lieutenant Kennedy was transferred to the Italian Front (Aviation Camp at Bataglia, near Padua), where he arrived just in time for the final offensive and where he was when the armistice was signed.



EDMUND RICH MORTON (corporal), enlisted April 18, 1918. He was a member of Signal Corps, Detachment 814, Depot Aero Squadron, stationed at Washington, D. C. He was later transferred to 1st Detachment Air Service and still later into the 2nd Detachment at Langley Field, where he conducted an investigation of airplane camera mounts, and went up in an airplane. He was later transferred to Section B Detachment Air Service Flying School, where he was night shift timekeeper in the garage, and did not fly. He was discharged January 31, 1919.



WALTER MORELL SANDERS enlisted December 10, 1917; was trained at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was a member of the 137th Aero Squadron and served overseas one year and twenty-two days. He was discharged March 28, 1919.



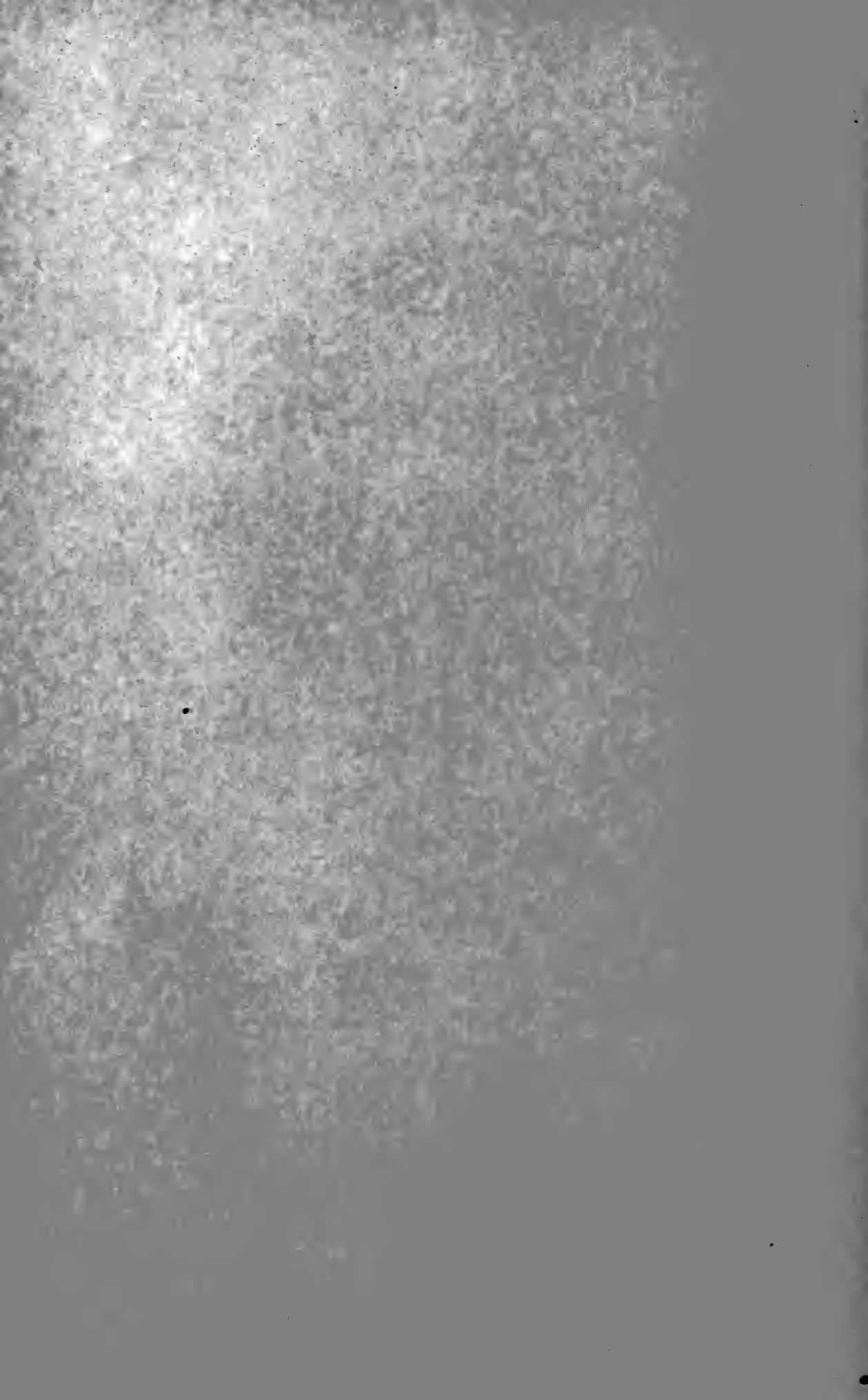
LOUIS F. STEWART enlisted March 14, 1918, in the 269th Aero Service Squadron. He was trained at Camps Kellyfield, Texas and Gerstner Field, La. He spent eleven months overseas and was discharged July 21, 1919.



WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN enlisted October 10, 1917, in the 497th Aero Squadron. He spent twenty-one months overseas; returned home unwounded, and was discharged July 28, 1919.



MEDICAL CORPS





EDWARD W. BURDSALL enlisted in Company B, Camp Medical Corps, September 6, 1918. He was in training at Camp Dix, N. J., but did not get overseas.

He was discharged May 1, 1919.



EDWARD EARL BURROWS enlisted in a Medical Corps, June 3, 1917. He left America with the first contingent of men leaving this country for Foreign Service, the A. E. F. June 15, 1917.

They experienced four submarine fights on the way over, without mishap. After between three and four months' service overseas, he was brought back to the United States, and taken off army transport duty in the Medical Corps, and stationed at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. in the office of the surgeon of the port.

From this post he was assigned and commissioned as assistant fire marshal of Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. and remained in this position until the end of the war.

Thus his service throughout was a detached service. He was discharged December 24, 1918.



WILLIAMSON HAYES CRAWFORD enlisted in August, 1918, in the Medical Corps attached to the Harvard Unit at Boulogne, France; later attached to the University at Dijon, France. In America he was in training at Camp Pike, Ark. He spent ten months overseas.

Sergeant Crawford was discharged in August, 1919.



WALTER G. DUNLAP, first class private, enlisted January 25, 1918, in the Medical Detachment of the Seventh U. S. Infantry, 3rd Division, Regular Army. In America he was encamped for training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. He is still (August 10th) in Germany in the Army of Occupation, and he will tell his own story:

"We arrived in France on April 15, 1918. We took up our training near Chaumont, France. On June 2, 1919, we went into the fight for the first time in a sector on the Marne. The action was part of the Aisne defensive. We (Seventh Infantry) remained here until June 11th, when we were taken to the other side of Chateau Thierry. Here we relieved the Marines who were fighting at Belleau Wood. We were engaged here from June 14th to 24th. We were then taken back to the right of Chateau Thierry, about half-way between Chateau Thierry and Doemans; our division occupied this whole front, some 15 kilometers. We held this front during the last great German drive towards Paris, which began July 14, 1918, and lasted until July 18th. Due to the excellent work of the 3rd Division the German drive broke down. This was the Champagne-Marne defensive. Our division then crossed the Marne, driving the Germans before them from July 18th to 29th, when we were relieved by the 28th Division (N. G. P.). Because of the

splendid work of the 3rd Division on the Marne and in Chateau Thierry we are officially known as the 'Marne Division.'

"We went into a rest area for the month of August, but in the early part of September started a long march toward the St. Mihiel Sector. From September 4th to September 26th we marched full pack. Marching by night, cold and rainy, resting a few hours during the day in mud and wet blankets, with little and sometimes nothing to eat. Our artillery, machine gun battalions and ambulance trains were all in the first part of the St. Mihiel drive.

"Coming back from the St. Mihiel we were sent into the Meuse-Argonne drive. We relieved the 79th Division on September 29th. The fighting in the Argonne was of a most difficult type. The Germans fought for every foot of the ground. After a month of hard driving we were relieved on the 29th of October. Our regiment entered the Argonne 3800 strong and came out 1400 strong. In the medical detachment we entered with 60 men and came out with 18.

"The signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, was a source of great joy to all the combatant troops. However, I cannot help but feel that had the Allies carried the war into Germany it would have been a great lesson to the German people.

"On the 16th of November we started our long, hard march to the Rhine. Many times on that hike I thought of those words in your classroom, 'There is no Royal Road to Geometry,' changing it in my thoughts to 'There is no Royal Road to the Rhine.' We marched some 241 miles all told through France, Alsace-Lorraine and Germany to the Rhine. Serving in the Army of Occupation has not been a pleasant task—watching the other boys go home. But it had to be done, and, as the time for my service draws swiftly to a close (I hope), I know that I shall look back upon my life here with a certain sense of satisfaction, knowing that the 3rd Division was picked for duty here because it was a tried and proven organization.

"I have often thought of my school days at Lansdowne High School, realizing that I owe much to the training received there. From the classroom I learned that respect for authority which is absolutely necessary in the army. On the athletic field I learned the principle of 'Play up, play the game,' when my whole body cried out for rest. These things have been of immeasurable value to me during the past eighteen months.

"The outline that I have given above is not intended to claim undue praise, either for myself or the division to which I belong, but merely that you may have some idea of the work of that division. It is called a regular army division, but, as a matter of fact, 80 per cent. of the men are either N. A. (drafted) N. G., or men enlisted, as myself, for the period of the emergency. We come from all States in the Union, hence no State or politician is particularly interested in our work. But I know that when the true history of this war is written the so-called regular army divisions (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th) will come in for their full share of credit. Incidentally, I might remark that the 3rd Division wears more stars on its Victory Ribbons than any division in the A. E. F. We are entitled to five stars for major operations, and one for 'defensive sector' between November and December 11, 1918."



NUMA DUVOISON enlisted November 29, 1917, and went, via Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Hoboken; sailed from there, November 30th, for Panama. He arrived at Colon, December 8th, and immediately went by train to the other end of the Isthmus, where he was stationed for ten months at Carozal, about two miles from the Pacific. He says, "My one thought, like that of all the boys, was to get to France, but after many futile attempts to get away, I gave it up. The only way to get away from there was to die, go insane, or wait a chance to take a competitive examination that would entitle one to go to an officers' training school in the States. This I did and was fortunate enough to get back in late October, 1918. From there I resigned to go to a replacement regiment, but never got overseas. While at Panama I was in the Medical Department for a while as post pharmacist and for a few months as ambulance driver. About the only exciting thing that happened was when I had the good fortune to be attached to a part of the 12th Cavalry as a first-aid man. In that capacity we completely crossed the Isthmus on horseback. I believe it was the first time this had been done. From the first of September until I received my discharge, March 20, 1919, I served in the Infantry at Camp Gordon, Ga.



GUY KENDIG FACKLER enlisted September 5, 1918. He was in training at the N. C. O. School, Medical Department, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, from October 1, 1918 until January 7, 1919. (unassigned). He was then transferred to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., to Hospital Train No. 3 as sergeant of property. This hospital train worked as a separate detachment under the Surgeon of the Port of Debarkation, Medical Department at Newport News, transporting sick and wounded enroute from the debarkation hospital to various camps throughout the United States. He was discharged July 5, 1919.



EDWARD ELLSWORTH HENDRICKSON was drafted into service September 4, 1918. He was in a medical unit and received his training at Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Georgia, from September 4, 1918, until January 1, 1919. From January 6, 1919, until June 9, 1919, he was attached to Debarkation Hospital No. 5, New York City. He is now (July 20, 1919) on duty in Embarkation Hospital, No. 1, Hoboken, N. J.



JOHN KELLETT, JR. enlisted October 4, 1917, in the Medical Detachment, 7th Sanitary Train, Eighth Field Artillery, Seventh Division U. S. A. He received his training at Camp McClellan, Ala., after which he spent eleven months overseas. He was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Private Kellett was given a fourteen day furlough for sight-seeing in Paris and Great Britain. He was discharged June 28, 1919.



DR. FRANCIS KING enlisted in January, 1918. He went to Camp Oglethorpe, and a month later received his commission as first lieutenant. In April, 1918, he went overseas, and he was placed in charge of a camp hospital at Tours, France, where he remained until about the 1st of August, 1919, when he was sent home and discharged.



DR. WALTER RALEIGH LIVINGSTON enlisted in December, 1917, in the Medical Corps, U. S. A. He was encamped at Camp Jackson, Columbus, S. C., until February 24, 1919, when he was sent to Siberia. He remained there six months, treating prisoners of all nationalities in the hospitals established by the U. S. Government.

He had the rank of first lieutenant.



STEWART MCCONAGHY enlisted June 24, 1918. He received his training at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia and was made a sergeant first class, Medical Department U. S. A.



CHARLES JENKS PILLING, JR. enlisted in March 1918. He was in Repair Shop No. 1 of the Medical Department of the U. S. A. After spending a short time at Camp Merritt, he went overseas, where he spent fifteen months. He had the rank of sergeant in the Medical Corps; was discharged the latter part of July, 1919.



SERGEANT LESLIE L. TAYLOR enlisted May 14, 1918. He was in Base Hospital Unit No. 38, Medical Department U. S. A. In America, he was encamped at Camp Martin, Chadds Ford, Pa., and at the Second Regiment, Armory, Phila. He was overseas from June 21, 1918, until July 16, 1919.

Base Hospital No. 38 was one of four base hospitals, comprising the hospitals at Center, Nantes and Loire-Inferieure, France. At the time of opening and functioning as a hospital, they were rated as a thousand bed hospital, but at the time the armistice was signed, they were carrying 2413 patients on their rolls. Sergeant Taylor was discharged July 23, 1919.

AMBULANCE SERVICE



WILLIAM ARTHUR DEWAR enlisted May 22, 1917, in the United States Army Ambulance Corps, Section 504, University of Pennsylvania Unit. August 23rd he sailed from New York on the S. S. Baltic and landed in Liverpool, England, September 15th. He went direct to St. Nazaire—drove from St. Nazaire to Sandricourt via Augers and Chartres. He became attached to the 11th Division of the French Army and followed it through the following engagements: Noyon Sector, Verdun Sector, Mondidier, Noyon defensive, Compiègne Sector, Aisne-Marne offensive, Oise-Aisne offensive, Ypres-Lys offensive.

He drove the same car from October 15, 1917, until he was relieved in March, 1919, covering an estimated distance of 20,000 miles.

Arthur had three permissions: (1) February, 1918, to Nice; (2) September, 1918, to Aix-les-Bains; (3) February, 1919, to Menton. He was in the following hospitals as a result of being gassed: Camp Hospital, No. 45, at Aix-les-Bains, September, 1918; French Hospital at Arcissur-Aube in January, 1919; Convalescent Hospital, No. 4, at Menton, February, 1919; Base Hospital, No. 57, in Paris, March, 1919.

He spent one night or more in each of ninety-three different towns.

He sailed for home on the U. S. S. Mobile from Brest April 13, 1919, after spending twenty months overseas. He received the Croix-de-Guerre, and a citation with his Division of the French Army.



JAMES ALOYSIUS DONNELLY enlisted September 5, 1918, in the Evacuation Ambulance Company, No. 77, 41st Division, U. S. A. He was trained at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and spent four months overseas. He received his discharge March 11, 1919.



WHEELER GILMORE enlisted May 17, 1917. He was in the U. S. A. Ambulance Service with the French Army, Section 504. This section was originally recruited from the University of Pennsylvania. He was made a sergeant, first class, July 1, 1917. December 1, 1918, he was reduced by request to S. O. No. 355. Sergeant Gilmore left the United States August 23, 1917, and returned April 23, 1919. He was in the following battles: Noyon, Verdun, Montdidier-Noyon, Compeigne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne. His unit was decorated and cited by the 10th French Army, under General Mangen, with the Croix de Guerre with Palm. He was given a certificate by the Saumur School of Artillery November 23, 1918. He was discharged April 26, 1919.



DYSON KENNEDY writes as follows:

After several unsuccessful attempts to get into the service I was finally accepted on the twentieth of November, 1917, at the Army Recruiting Station in Philadelphia. I was sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y., to take the oath and to be assigned to some detachment. After a few days at Slocum I was attached to Ambulance Company No. 8, United States Army, stationed on the Panama Canal Zone. We sailed from Hoboken, N. J., at about 4 A. M. on the 28th of November and reached Colon, via Porto Rico and Cuba, on the 8th of December. We were then sent to Corozal, C. Z.

Our work while in the Ambulance Company was varied. As there were but few of us who had enlisted since war was declared and as the others were all regulars, we found our course of training very rapid and in some cases vague. We were first given our drill in squads with men who had been trained to the minute by years of experience. It was the greatest help to all of us later. We did not have the sort of drills that those who trained in the States received. Ours was more learn-as-you-go. We accompanied the different branches of the service on their reconnaissance manouvers. There were many troops and every

branch of the service represented on the Canal and all were kept busy trying to prevent any trouble on the Zone and in the surrounding countries. Our work gave us all a good insight into the activities of Germany in her efforts to destroy the Canal and its wonderful usefulness to the Allied cause. At times we were with the Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Corps, Artillery (Mountain and Light Batteries and Coast Defense) A. M. Pack Trains and other organizations. We spent practically all our time in the jungles and on the sabanas.

As it looked as if we were to be kept in the tropics during the war I tried to get away and endeavored to get transferred. No opportunity was available and when orders were issued for examinations for officers' training schools I applied at once and was fortunate enough to pass. It was some time before we were to sail, and the past experience we had had in accompanying the mountain and light batteries and seeing their work proved a great help to us later. We were given work under the French and British officers on the 75s and had good work on the mountain guns. Our work with mules and horses both in the pack trains and the Ambulance service helped greatly. We received great help from the Signal Corps in the wigwag, semaphore, projector, buzzer, pannel, wireless (of which I know little) and the use and working of the field telephones. (I think that many returning men could qualify for Hello Girls.) From the 4th U. S. Engineers we had a good chance to get a fair idea of mapping. The opportunity of working on the irregular terrain of Panama and the adjacent countries furnished a great variety of mapping. Of course we were not sent to these outfits to be students, but some of us tried to get a line on all the work of the different organizations to which we were attached on D. S. During our trips it fell to us of the Ambulance Corps to give quinine, fix sore feet, insect bites, take care of the sanitation of camps and take care of the officers' mounts.

Just before orders came to sail for the States to attend school, I had the opportunity to be allowed to work on one of His Majesty's Hospital ships. The ships were plying between England and Australia and New Zealand. It was a great work and we saw many wonderful and almost indescribable men.

On reaching New Orleans on our trip to the States I was sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky. For a few days we (10 of us from Panama) were started on the regular course of the student officer. In a little while our work was changed and we were

taught certain things and took the regular course in conduct of fire and fire control. We were indeed fortunate to have had the good foundation to start on, and it was less hard for us than for many that were entering the service.

The only regret was that on being commissioned we were not able to go over and get into the big game in which so many of the men from Lansdowne helped and have won the everlasting praise and esteem of all who know them and the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice will always be dear to each one of us.

After a short course in teaching and study in the Advanced School of Five at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, I was given my discharge and my short and interesting term of one year and one month in the army was over. I am still in the reserve, and would gladly go if I can help any righteous cause.



Photo by De Vaux

EDWIN WELSH LYSTER entered service in September, 1917, in the 316th Ambulance Company, Division A, of the U. S. A. Sanitary Train 204. He received his training at Camp Meade. Md.

He was overseas eleven months and was engaged in the battles of Argonne Forest and North of Verdun.

He returned home in good condition.



J. COOKE McLEAN was rejected for enlistment to the Second Officers' Training School in August, 1917, but was drafted and sent to Camp Meade in September, 1917. He was assigned to the 316th Ambulance Co., 70th Division U. S. A. In December, 1917, he was made a sergeant. Sergeant McLean went to the Third Officers' Training School at Camp Meade, Md., January 5, 1918, and graduated, April 20, 1918, with the grade of battalion sergeant major, Infantry. He was sent to Camp Lee, Va., in May, 1918, and commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry, June 1, 1919. Lieutenant McLean was assigned to the first Replacement and Training Battalion at Camp Lee, and served as supply officer of that battalion until February 26, 1919, at which time the battalion was demobilized.



HERBERT RAYMOND OGDEN enlisted in May, 1917, and was in the U. S. Army Ambulance Service with the 363rd Division of the French Army. - He was in training at Tobyhanna, after which he spent nineteen months overseas. October 2, 1918, he was transferred to the 2nd Division Marines.

He was in the following engagements: Champaigne, Argonne, St. Mihiel and the Second Marne.



JOSEPH RYAN entered the service June 27, 1918. He was sent to Camp Greenleaf for training and was placed in Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 15. He sailed for overseas August 23, 1918. While on his way to the front he was attacked by the "flu" and was taken to Base Hospital 101, September 30th, and died on the morning of October 1st. He was buried in the American Cemetery at St. Nazaire.

Everyone who knew Private Ryan remembers him as a kind friend and a genial companion. His loss will be keenly felt.



CLEO F. THOMAS enlisted July 22, 1917, in Section 593 of the U. S. A. Ambulance Service with the French Army at Allentown, Pa. It was a New York university unit. He sailed for France August 7, 1917. Shortly after arriving in France, he was transferred to Section 649 of the same service. They were attached to the American Hospital, No. 1, at Neuilly-sur-Seine. At this post he served during the winter, transporting French wounded men in and near Paris.

In March, 1918, they left Paris and saw service in the Somme defense. Later they were attached to the First Division of the American Army and with them were in the battles of Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. At the start of the Argonne attack they were attached to the 35th Division, U. S. A. They left the front November 10, and a few days later were again attached to the French Army. The latter part of November they moved into Germany with the French Army of Occupation, where they served until the last of March, 1919.

He was wounded at the Battle of Soissons and received a personal citation from the division commander for work done at the same battle, was also cited for work at Cantigny, Soissons and the Argonne. The section was cited while working in Paris, for work at the explosion of an ammunition depot at La Courneuve. He reached America May 28, and was discharged June 5, 1919.



ARTHUR UNDERHILL enlisted August 16, 1917, in the U. S. Army Ambulance Section; first serving with the French Army and later in the Second Division of the American Army. He was in training at Allentown and at Tobyhanna, after which he spent sixteen months overseas. He was in the Battles of St. Mihiel, Somme, and Meuse-Argonne.

CLINTON H. MILLER, a teacher in the Lansdowne school, took a preparatory course in ordnance stores keeping at the University of Pennsylvania, October and November, 1917. He enlisted at Washington Barracks, December 4, 1917. He was at the Ordnance Training School, Augusta Arsenal, Ga., during December and January, 1917-1918. He was in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C. February and March, 1918. Ordnance General Supply Depot, Ga., April to July, 1918. He spent from August until November in an officers training school for Field Artillery; from there he went to the School of Fire for Artillery Officers at Fort Sill, Okla., during November and December, 1918. He received the ranks of ordnance sergeant and second lieutenant Field Artillery. Lieutenant Miller was discharged December 17, 1918. He said his only wounds were hurt feelings because he did not get overseas.

EDWARD THOMAS WILLIAMS enlisted August 5, 1917. He was in Company I, 812th Regiment of Infantry. Private Williams was trained at Camp Custer, Michigan; Camp Grant, Ill.; Camp Merritt, N. J., and then was sent back to Camp Grant, and finally to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was equipped with his overseas outfit, but did not get over. He was made a first class private, and received his discharge January 6, 1919.



RALPH LEVIS went to France June 15, 1918, with Unit 2, Friends' Reconstruction Corps. He was stationed at Bessacon, Ornans and Paris. After the signing of the armistice he was engaged in the work of restoring the peasants' homes in Verdun.



RAYMOND T. MOORE enlisted in the American Friends Reconstruction Unit on the date of his sailing for France, February 2, 1918. He spent fourteen months overseas. Three weeks of this time in June, 1918, he was evacuating, in motor cars, civilians and wounded in the front of the German advance in the Marne, to Chateau Thierry. He spent five months repairing houses and building small wooden structures to take care of civilians as they returned to their old places of habitation in the above named area. This was from November, 1918, until March, 1919. He was discharged April 14, 1919.



CLARENCE PENNELL was in France from August 23, 1918, until August, 1919, doing reconstruction work under the Friends' organization.



LESLIE PENNELL, 93 West LaCrosse Avenue, enlisted June 15, 1918, in Unit No. 2, Friends' Reconstruction. He spent about one year overseas restoring peasants' homes in Verdun, Bessacon, Ormans and Paris.

I wish to take advantage of this occasion to thank the boys for their kindness in helping me in this work. In almost every case, the boy did promptly what he could to contribute to the success of the undertaking. I was unable to locate:

WARREN HARDIGAN
AND
ELMER NASH

They were both in service. Harry and Edwin Sharp had returned to England, and were no doubt in service, but I could not find them.

The following were in service, but did not care to respond:

FREDERICK CHANDLER
FRANCIS DELP
BURTON CHANDLER

The insignia in this book were drawn by Ruth Collings, Sophomore in Lansdowne High School.

Three of our girls, Catherine Dougherty, Rhea Egolf and Miriam Kane spent several months in overseas service.

About fifty more of our boys were taking military training in the various S. A. T. C's. (School Army Training Corps). One member of an S. A. T. C. who is gifted with wonderful musical ability, went as an entertainer on the transports conveying home the soldiers, and a number of others left our school to attend military schools, such as Culver, Indiana, and St. John's, Wisconsin. One entered West Point so that when they reached the required age, they might be ready for service; thus all seemed thoroughly imbued with the idea—Liberty for the world at any price.

Although so far removed from the scene of action, war times brought experiences which the youngest children in our school will never forget; the limitations in the use of flour, coal, sugar, meat, the lightless nights, and the automobile-less Sundays. Sights and sounds hitherto unknown to us became familiar, such as the military drills of the Home Guards on the school grounds each Friday evening; in these drills practically all of our High School boys took part. Also the sight of long motor trains, consisting of anywhere from fifty to one-hundred-and-fifty trucks passing along Baltimore Avenue bi-weekly, sometimes oftener, enroute from Buffalo to Baltimore, with supplies for "overseas."

THE American soldier commonly called the "Doughboy," on account of having a Baker (Secretary of War) at their head, won from the world admiration and respect.

That never-to-be-forgotten battle at Chateau Thierry must go down in history as one of the decisive battles of the world; for there the tide turned. From that day on the Germans were forced back, back, back, never to gain new ground again.

I can best describe our American soldier in the words of President Wilson: "The mere sight of our men, of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did, made everyone who saw them realize that something more had happened than the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

"Finer men never went into battle, and their officers were worthy of them."

Ida M. Tarbell tells us that a great French surgeon, under whose hand scores of our boys had gone, a silent man as a rule, said once to an American nurse, "There's something in them I have never seen in men or women before, something in their eyes. I don't know whether it's your Monroe Doctrine, or President Wilson, or God Almighty; but they have something that other men have not." What the doctor saw was the Soul of America.

Finally, fellow teachers, what lesson has this great war for us? Our two hundred and fifty boys were scattered throughout the world. Were you in Egypt with our boy? Did the people of Siberia feel your influence through our boy there? Did the Germans realize, through your teaching, that there is a stronger influence than mere brute force? Did the Englishman get from our boy a broader, nobler idea of humanity, because you had taught him? Did the wounded Poilu feel a more tender, gentler sympathy from his Doughboy comrade on account of some seed you had sown? Did our boy in the midst of the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean have a greater appreciation of the sublimity of God's world and the breadth of His love because he had been with you? Did the world see in our boys a stronger spirit of Americanism because they had been pupils in the Lansdowne Public School? Fellow workers, this is our privilege. May we never lose sight of it in our teaching.

AMERICAN LEGION POST, No. 65

On the evening of July 15, 1919, an organization meeting was held in the school auditorium, at which meeting the first post of the American Legion in Delaware County was organized. It will be known as the Albert Clinton Wunderlich Post, No. 65. Out of the six officers elected four are Lansdowne School boys. Chairman, Captain. W. S. Landes; Secretary, Lieutenant A. Sproul; Treasurer, Yeoman E. H. Davis; Insurance officer, Sergeant Arthur V. Davenport.

They formulated plans for a celebration to be held on Armistice Day. The Post is growing in membership daily.



HELPERS IN THE WAR GARDEN



TRITE SAYINGS CONNECTED WITH THE WAR

"LAFAYETTE, WE'RE HERE."

General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette.

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

The Slogan at Belleau Wood.

"LADIES FROM HELL."

Name given by the Germans to the Scottish troops.

It is said of the Scotch troops that they never took a prisoner.

"STAND AND DIE."

The order given to Companies L and M of the 28th Division at Cheateau Thierry.

"THESE ARE NOT SOLDIERS, THEY ARE IRON MEN."

Pershing said of the 28th Division.

"THERE CAN BE NO PEACE UNTIL THE STARS AND STRIPES ARE PLANTED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE RIVER."

General Clement.

"FIRST TO FIGHT."

Slogan of the Marines.

"WHEN MEN SHALL FLY LIKE BIRDS, TEN GREAT KINGS WILL GO TO WAR ONE AGAINST ANOTHER."

An old prophecy, given in 1795.

"TREAT 'EM ROUGH, BOYS."

The 65th Regiment at Camp Meade.

"ONLY THOSE ARE FIT TO LIVE WHO DO NOT FEAR TO DIE."

Roosevelt.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
SCHOOL BUILDING	3	Pusey, Stuart	44
GROCE, H. EMILIE	4	Quinlan, Paul, Jr.	45
PHILIPS, WALTER L.	5	Ryan, Francis	46
GARRETT, ISAAC P.	6	Sheppard, Daniel	47
BAKER, J. EUGENE	7	Shoemaker, Richardson, Jr....	48
SCHOOL BOARD	8	Stier, Kenneth	49
FACULTY FOR 1917-1918	8	Stokes, Reeves, Jr.	50
FACULTY FOR 1918-1919	9	Taylor, Carlile	51
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES DURING WAR TIMES	11	Taylor, Russell	52
SECOND DIVISION U. S. A.		Taylor, James, Jr.	53
MARINES		Trout, Walter	54
Anderson, David	17	Warren, George	55
Breen, Frederick	18	Warren, Rutherford	56
Ebrey, Walter	19	Wetzel, Paul	57
Farren, Harry	20	Wright, Franklin	58
Galbraith, George	21	Wright, Haviland	59
Greene, Samuel	22	Wright, Paul	60
Heinaman, Manus	23	SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION,	
Kelly, William	24	U. S. A.	
Matsinger, Neall	25	Archambault, George	63
Osborne, Wendell	26	Davenport, Arthur	64
Wetzel, Frank	27	De Negre, Paul	65
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION,		Douthwaite, Arthur	66
U. S. A.		Garrett, Robert	67
Baker, Walter	31	Kerr, Owen	68
Biester, Jr. William	32	McConaghy, Thomas	69
Boner, James	55	McNamee, Walter	70
Brockmeyer, Charles	33	McShane, Edward	71
Brockmeyer, William	34	Schwartz, Bernard	72
Brown, Howard	35	Skilling, Kennard	73
Browne, Nelson	36	Sproul, Alphonzo, Jr.	74
Brown, Stephen	37	Uhl, Irwin	75
Carlile Walter	38	Wunderlich, Clinton	76
Craig, Leslie	39	U. S. NAVY	
Lyster, Walter	40	Alexander, Robert	79
Magens, Garrett	41	Balch, Frederick	80
McConaghy, George	42	Balch, Walter	81
McNamee, Raymond	43	Barrett, George	82
		Bonsal, Frederick	135
		Bostick, Frederick	83

	PAGE
Brown, Alfred	84
Brown, Joseph	85
Brown, James	86
Beck, Fred	87
Bryan, Arthur	88
Buckley, John	134
Burgoyne, Clarke	89
Cliffe, Fred	90
Dalton, William	92
Damon, Gilroy	93
Davis, Edward	94
Davis, Reid	95
Eagle, Francis	96
Elder, Graham	97
English, Herbert	98
Garrett, Lewis	99
Garrett, Stevenson	100
Gilbert, Lincoln, Jr.	101
Hagerty, Robert	102
Hagy, Harold	103
Haley, William	104
Holst, Douglas (Constant)....	105
Husband, Edgar	106
Jackson, Herbert	107
Jochman, Eugene	134
Kelly, Charles	108
Kidd, William	109
King, Rodney	110
Lindenmayer, Arthur	111
Lyster, Jr., Nelson	112
McConaghy, William	113
McKenna, Ernest	114
McKissick, Horace	115
Mercer, Robert	116
Milloy, James	134
O'Brien, Arthur	136
Pilling, Robert	117
Powell, Cecil	118
Powell, Eugene	119
Roelofs, Chauncey	120
Rochford, William	121
Skilling, Willard	123
Sproul, Gustavus	122
Stokes, Clayton	124
Sullivan, Frank	125
Umstead, Horace	126
Walton, Kirby	127
Ware, John	128
Ware, Richard	129
Watkin, William	130
Watson, Harry	131
Whitehorn, Roger	132

MISCELLANEOUS

	PAGE
Allen, James	139
Anderson, Harold	140
Anderson, Russell	141
Baker, Eugene	142
Bartram, Albert	143
Beacham, Noble	144
Beatty, Lucian	145
Bechlar, Gillas	146
Boyd, John	147
Brown, William	148
Bryan, Olin	149
Callow Paul	150
Carskaddon, Kenneth	151
Cliffe, Raleigh	152
Coble, Herbert	153
Cook, Edmund	154
Courter, Lewis	155
Crawford, Frew	156
Dolbier, Van	157
Dunlap, Stewart	158
Eagle, Aloysius	159
Eagle, Louis	160
Earle, Ralph	162
Ellis, Raymond	163
Enderle, Robert	164
Epplesheimer, Clarence, Jr....	165
Frost, Edward	166
Greiner, Craig	167
Hart, Earl	168
Hoffman, William	169
Hauf, Leopold	170
Hoag, Kenneth	171
Hood, William, Jr.	172
Hunt Clarkson	173
Huquenele, Hudson	174
Irwin, Robert	175
Johnston, Wesley	176
Johnson, George	177
Jones, Henry	178
Kelly, Joseph	179
Kerr, Alexander	180
King, Lawton	181
King, Paul	182
Korn, Adolph	183
Landes, Richard	184
Landes, Stuart	185
Levis, Ralph	268
Lewis, Fred	186
Livingston, Robert	188
Lynch, Daniel	189

	PAGE
Martin, Carlile	190
Martin, Edward	191
Matsinger, Herbert	192
McLean, Donald	193
McLean, Louis	194
Michener, Walter	195
Miller, Clinton	267
Moore, Raymond	269
Morrison Sidney	196
Murton, Allaire	197
Neall, Robert	198
Pendergast, Gerald	199
Pennell, Clarence	270
Pennell, Leslie	271
Roberts, Harold	200
Schappet, Charles	201
Schappet, Raymond	202
Shaffner, John	203
Shoemaker, Shedden	204
Simpler, Albert	205
Simpler, Roland	206
Spurr, Edward	207
Stewart, Albert	208
Stewart, Harry	209
Stewart, Wallace	210
Stevenson, Wilfred, Jr.	211
Walton, James	212
Warren, Harold	213
Watson, Raymond	214
Weigel, John	215
Williams, Edward	267
Wilson, Edgar	216
Wilson, John	217
Wright, Thomas	218
Ziegler, Williamson Jr.	219

AVIATION

Batten, Arthur	223
Bayne, Louis	224
Bradley, Clifford	225
Donaghy, Ralph	226

	PAGE
Ferguson, Robert	227
Fraatz, Herbert	228
Hannum, Thos.	229
Hannum, Wilmer	230
Kennedy, James	231
Morton, Edmund	232
Sanders, Walter	233
Stewart, Louis	234
Sullivan, William	235

MEDICAL CORPS

Burdsall, Edward	239
Burrows, Earl	240
Crawford, Williamson	241
Dunlap, Walter	242
Duvoisin, Numa	244
Fackler, Guy	245
Hendrickson, Edward	246
Kellett, John	247
King, Francis	248
Livingston, Walter	249
McConaghy, Stewart	250
Pilling, Charles	251
Taylor, Leslie	252

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Dewar, Arthur	255
Donnelly, James	256
Gilmore, Wheeler	257
Kennedy, Dyson	258
Lyster, Edward	261
McLean Cooke	262
Ogden, Raymond	263
Ryan, Joseph	264
Thomas, Cleo	265
Underhill, Arthur	266

GENERAL REMARKS

HELPERS IN THE WAR GARDEN... ..

TRITE SAYINGS CONNECTED WITH

THE WAR

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